

JPRS-SEA-84-001

3 January 1984

## **Southeast Asia Report**

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3 January 1984

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GOVERNMENT URANIUM DECISION PROMPTS FRENCH CONCERN

Cheysson Expects Commitments To Be Honored

Melbourne THE AGE in English 17 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Ian Davis]

[Text]

**CANBERRA. —** France expects to continue to receive Australian uranium shipments, the French Foreign Minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, said yesterday.

"We would be surprised if a contract freely signed by companies is not executed," Mr Cheysson said.

He was addressing the National Press Club after talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, the deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade, Mr Bowen, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden.

As part of its uranium decision last week the Australian Government announced that there would be no further uranium exports to France while French nuclear testing continued in the Pacific.

Mr Cheysson also said that France would never accept a nuclear free zone in the Pacific and called for Australian-French joint-venture companies to facilitate the transfer of high technology.

At least one senior Australian official appeared unsurprised that Mr Cheysson should believe Australian uranium exports were still possible after talks with three senior Ministers.

The next contracted uranium

shipments to France are scheduled for October 1984.

Mr Cheysson said the shipments already received had been larger than the contracted amounts, but that France would not find difficulty in getting other sources of uranium if Australia refused to sell.

He said there had been no suggestion in his talks yesterday of any retaliatory action by France or its European Economic Community partners.

France would not accept a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific because of difficulties with policing it, he said. "We are not in favor of nuclear-free zones which include large strips of ocean."

Such schemes could work on land, he said.

He also argued that it was necessary for France to carry out its nuclear-testing program in the Pacific because underground testing could be carried out only where there were basalt rock structures.

He said there were no such structures in mainland France but were in the Pacific "and in Australia".

Australia and France had mutual interests in developing joint-venture companies.

Hawke Cautious on Sales to Paris

Melbourne THE AGE in English 18 Nov 83 p 4

[Article by Michelle Grattan]

[Text]

CANBERRA. — The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, yesterday carefully avoided any prediction that Australia would eventually break its uranium contracts with France because of French nuclear testing in the Pacific.

Mr Hawke denied a report published in France which quoted him as saying: "We shall deliver 250 tonnes of uranium late in 1984."

He repeated that the Government had banned exports of uranium to France until at least October 1984, when shipments become due under contracts.

Mr Hawke said that as to the future, Australia would continue to have discussions with the French and would try to persuade them to end their tests. "Nothing is served by speculating about a future position," he said.

The Government's uranium decision, endorsed by Caucus, says "the existing suspension on uranium exports to France will remain and will be further considered in the light of the report of the (Slattery) inquiry or any progress to-

wards cessation of nuclear testing in the Pacific".

The French have made it quite clear they will not cease testing, so the Government will face a crunch at the end of 1984, when it must choose whether to abrogate contracts.

Mr Hawke told a Press conference yesterday: "It is quite clearly not in Australia's interests to create a situation of disarray, not merely with France, but with the European community, and that is something that we are not seeking to achieve."

"But at the same time, we have to take account... of the well-based concern about the actions of the French in regard to nuclear testing."

"So our current position is clear. We will continue to address ourselves to it. Nothing is served by speculation about a future position. We are not going to be making any early deliveries. We will be addressing ourselves to the situation in the hope that we will be able to have an acceptable situation between us and the French on this issue."

CSO: 4200/257

BOMB ATTEMPT NEAR SYDNEY REACTOR FAILS

Melbourne THE AGE in English 18 Nov 83 p 3

[Text]

SYDNEY. — ... A faulty timing device on a bomb of nine sticks of gelignite and other explosives yesterday prevented an explosion near the Lucas Heights nuclear reactor plant, 35 kilometres south-west of Sydney.

Police said the bomb, hidden in the main electricity sub-station, was set to explode before mid-day. Workers at the research plant found it late in the morning. It was planted outside a high-security fence on Commonwealth property, among piles of road-making stores and fertilisers.

The Australian Atomic Energy Commission said the bomb was too far away from two reactors and nuclear laboratories to damage them had it exploded.

Army bomb disposal experts took almost four hours to defuse the bomb which was about 400 metres from one of the reactors.

Workers at the plant searched the sub-station after Federal police received information that a bomb had been planted.

a Federal police spokesman, Mr Peter Windsor, said that investigators did not know the motive for the planting of the bomb. He said that had it exploded, substantial damage would have been caused to the Sydney city council electricity power station. Some power supplies would have been cut to the nuclear research complex.

A commission spokesman said the reactors had an outer shell of steel and concrete and were encased in a concrete shell more than two metres thick. He said security around the reactors and laboratories was tight.

"It would have to be a very large detonation to break through the concrete casing and damage the reactor," he said.

The Lucas Heights complex employs about 1100 people and has a 10-megawatt reactor (now 25 years old and nearing the end of its life) and a 300-kilowatt reactor. It does research into ways of upgrading uranium ore before export.

CSO: 4200/257



DAILY VIEWS SUSCEPTIBILITY OF NATION TO NUCLEAR ATTACK

Melbourne THE AGE in English 17-18 Nov 83

[First of Two Reports by Ross Warneke: "Target Australia"]

[17 Nov 83 p 11]

[Text]

**W**HEN 130 peace protesters broke through a thin police line and entered the grounds of the US spy base at Pine Gap near Alice Springs last weekend, they achieved a symbolic victory.

For the radome complex at the Gap is hallowed ground in the worldwide US nuclear game-plan. It is as vital to the conduct of the American strategy, perhaps even more so, than the positioning of 572 Cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe, a move that the Gap protesters' "sisters" at Greenham Common have failed to halt.

To members of the burgeoning peace movement, the US game plan represents a philosophy of uncompromising confrontation that is, at the very least, unwise and immoral and, at worst, downright dangerous.

In Europe, the peace movement claims an adventurous US President could choose to fight his war from Europe, possibly without the consent of his NATO allies, turning countries like West Germany and Holland into a forward battlefield and leaving America itself largely unscathed.

In Australia, the danger, as seen by the peace movement, is similar — that we are vulnerable to attack simply because of the crucial role that the US military installations on our soil would play in any war. Put simply, destruction of the base would reduce significantly America's ability to plan and execute a response to a Soviet attack on the US, Western Europe, the Middle East or the Far East.

There are three US bases and two Aus-

tralian bases, used frequently by visiting American ships and aircraft, that are said to be at most risk. It is important to note here that, in some cases, it is not only "dupes of the Kremlin", as spokesmen for the Right often label campaigners for nuclear disarmament, that perceive the risk — observers as diverse as the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence and, in evidence to the committee in 1981, a senior officer of the Joint Intelligence Organisation, have verified the danger.

At the top of the Australian hit list, say the experts, Moscow can be assumed to have three reasonably remote US bases — Pine Gap, the US Navy's submarine communications station at North West Cape in Western Australia, and the satellite early warning ground station at Nurrungar, 480 kilometres north-west of Adelaide.

Nuclear attacks on any or all of the bases would pose little or no danger to Australia's urban centres, other than Alice Springs. But Perth or Darwin could be at risk if an enemy attacked either the Australian naval base at Cockburn Sound, which in recent years has been home for about one week in four for one or more ships from the US nuclear attack fleet, or the RAAF base adjacent to Darwin's civil airport which is a frequent port-of-call for US Air Force bombers on flights between Guam and the Indian Ocean.

It is an issue cluttered by uncertainties, not the least of them being Moscow's perception of Australia's importance, both as a military antagonist and as a source of supply and succour for the US



US bases in Australia: their crucial role would leave us vulnerable to attack.

and Europe. But with increasing public concern about the arms build-up has come a welter of material that attempts to analyse the risks.

One of the most respected commentators on the nuclear weapons issue is Dr Desmond Ball, senior fellow at the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at the Australian National University. In a recent paper, published as part of a book on civil defence by the National Disasters Organisation, he said there was now widespread acceptance within the defence community that in a general war between the superpowers, a small number of targets in Australia were likely to be attacked.

North West Cape, according to official US Government documents cited by Dr Ball, is one of the two stations — the other is in Maine — that together provide very low frequency signals to the US fleet of nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines in "virtually all ocean areas". The submarines carry a total of more than 5000 out of the 10,000 or so strategic nuclear warheads in the US arsenal.

Pine Gap, established by the US National Reconnaissance Office but operationally controlled by the Central Intelligence Agency, uses a number of satellites to eavesdrop on communications networks in the Soviet Union and China.

Nurrungar, located within the off-

limits area of the Woomera rocket range north-west of Adelaide, is one of only two ground stations plugged into the Code 647 satellites that detect Soviet missile firings shortly after lift-off. It is linked to the North American Air Defence Command, and the Strategic Air Command headquarters in Nebraska which controls the squadrons of nuclear armed B-52 bombers around the world.

"There are many situations in which the taking out of one or more of the North West Cape, Pine Gap, and Nurrungar facilities would degrade the US strategic capability more than would an actual attack on the strategic forces themselves," said Dr Ball.

Cockburn Sound and the RAAF base at Darwin "must invite Soviet interest," he said. As to non-military targets such as urban centres or industrial complexes, Dr Ball said there was little likelihood of attack — economic targets in Europe were more lucrative.

But others disagree. Mr Jim Falk, senior lecturer in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science at the University of Wollongong, claims in a book published this month, that under some circumstances industrial plants and Australian cities could be destroyed.

He endorses Dr Ball's view that the three major US bases and several Australian military installations probably would take priority. But if hostilities were to develop in certain ways, and par-

ticularly if the US and Soviet Union were engaged in a game of brinkmanship, Moscow could target an Australian city to demonstrate its resolve.

"It is highly likely that the USSR would seek as its target somewhere which is clearly identified with US interests — that is a target which is strongly aligned to the US and identified as its committed and loyal friend, is industrialised, white Anglo Saxon and culturally identifiable with the US, and is sufficiently important to the US economy for its destruction to be an unambiguous warning," says Mr Falk.

Other scenarios painted by Mr Falk in his book 'Taking Australia off the Map' include a hostage-scenario, in which the Soviet Union could threaten to bomb Australian cities if we did not agree to dismantle the US bases, and "an all-out nuclear war" in which the Soviet Union's strategy might be to destroy Australian industrial centres in order to deny the US a functioning industrialised base from which to rebuild after the war.

But it is another scenario that Mr Falk uses to highlight Australia's vulnerability. The opening chapter of his book is titled 'The Bombing of Sydney'. It is a storyteller's version of what might happen.

Tensions are running high in the Middle East. The Arabs have demanded the return of occupied land, and Israel has refused. The Arabs, with Soviet assistance, launch a pre-emptive strike, crippling the Israeli air force. The Arabs advance on all fronts.

Days pass, and Israel looks beaten. The Israeli Government issues an ultimatum — unless the Arabs desist, Israel will launch one of its nuclear missiles, made secretly from stolen uranium ore in readiness for the 1973 war, against an Arab city. The Soviet Union responds with a threat to launch a nuclear counter-strike.

The US, which has been aiding Israel in the same way that the Soviet Union has been arming the Arabs, warns Moscow not to intervene. US and Soviet nuclear fleets are moved closer to the Israeli coast. American bases around the world, including those in Australia, are put on full alert.

The Arabs do not back off. Israel fulfils its threat — a nuclear bomb is exploded over Damascus. Moscow retaliates with a missile aimed at Israel, but it is destroyed by an American anti-tactical ballistic missile fired from the US Mediterranean fleet. The hot-line between Moscow and Washington is running hot — threat and counter-threat.

Moscow fires off more missiles — most hit Tel Aviv, but one overshoots its target and its explosion engulfs a US de-

stroyer. The Soviet and US fleets trade shots. A Soviet command centre is destroyed. Firing by both sides becomes more indiscriminate. And among other targets is Sydney — industry is incapacitated, and with the same punch, Moscow knocks out a US nuclear-armed destroyer, coincidentally in port on a friendly visit.

"High in the clear blue sky a huge second sun has begun to shine. It beams down a burning blinding radiance. In the air, some 2.5 kilometres above inner Sydney, and directly over Sydney University, the nuclear warhead of a descending missile has detonated."

Mr Falk's book is a sober examination of the history of nuclear arms, the development of the arms race, Australia's defence policies and the international nuclear industry, both military and civil.

Much the same ground is covered in another new book, 'Anatomy of the World', by Mr Harry Redner, a senior lecturer in the Department of Politics at Monash University, and his wife, Jill. But the book's strength is in its third section — a detailed history of the peace movement, both here and abroad, and a discussion of where it should be headed.

The Redners' book is unashamedly pro-disarmament. But it shows favor to neither side in the clash between the superpowers — the authors are cynical of the motives of both Washington and Moscow. Rather, the Redners' argument is fundamentally humanist.

"To really pacify the world there must be the conversion for which so many different groups are calling: a process of transformation whereby the resources, capacities and intelligence invested in the arms war are made available for peaceful exchange, intercourse and communication. To bring this about we will need to draw not just on people's desires for peace, but also on their need for a better, freer, and more enlightened life."

But Redners' prescription, despite or perhaps because of its simplicity, is likely to be regarded by many as absurdly naive.

For the time being, then, it is inevitable that Pine Gap and the other US installations will continue to function in Australia. Dogged supporters of the US alliance and those who are suspicious of Soviet intentions will continue to defend the bases as an Australian contribution to US military preparedness, to a balancing of strength between East and West that should make war untenable.

But if they are wrong — let us hope their view is never tested — it seems highly likely that Australia will become involved in a nuclear conflagration. So the real question is: can we survive the bomb?

[18 Nov 83 p 11]

[Text]

**I**F, at the outbreak of a nuclear war, the Soviet Union decided to incapacitate the three major US bases in Australia — Pine Gap, North West Cape, and Nurrungar — and a couple of our biggest cities, we would be sitting ducks.

Two Soviet submarines, one in the Indian Ocean and another in the Pacific, could do the job with only three of Moscow's least potent ballistic missiles. We would get less than 15 minutes warning.

The submarine in the Indian Ocean, which could be up to 800 kilometres off the coast, could despatch a single SS-N-8 Sawfly missile, each one of its three warheads earmarked for a US base. When detonated, each warhead would explode with the force of about 350,000 tonnes of TNT, destroying everything and killing everyone within a 500-metre diameter.

Off the east coast, another submarine could launch SS-18 single warhead missiles against Melbourne and Sydney. Less than 10 minutes later, there would be massive bursts of blinding light over our two most important urban centres, each detonation emitting the force of up to two million tonnes of TNT, or more than 150 times the explosive power of the Hiroshima bomb.

After the attack, the submarines would disperse, leaving the US naval communications system and the Pentagon's worldwide intelligence network in tatters, and the population and industrial capacity of one of America's closest allies in chaos.

Of course, it is all theoretical. In the event of war, Moscow might not be inclined to commit two of its Pacific zone submarines to make the long journey to Australia — one SS-18 missile with eight warheads, fired from the Kamchatka Peninsula north of Japan, could do the same job, and more. Then again, if the submarines were in our area when a war erupted, the spending of three of the 312 nuclear missiles in the Soviet Pacific submarine fleet's arsenal might seem expeditious.

Of course, there might not be a war. The battle between East and West might remain forever a war of words and one-upmanship.

The Federal Government hopes so. It says: "The contribution made by the joint defence facilities to deterrence of nuclear war fully justifies any risks that might be seen as arising from having those facilities in Australia".

But the need to prepare for the worst, and even smaller scale nuclear dangers such as radiation leakages from visiting US warships and attacks by terrorists

armed with illegally obtained weapons-grade plutonium, has begun to exercise the minds of more and more Australians.

It is called Civil Defence; not a 'Dad's Army' type of preparedness, but a carefully considered plan to deal with any nuclear-linked incident.

To some extent, contingency plans exist to deal with nuclear incidents. For example, there are strict procedures laid down for visits to Australian ports by nuclear powered warships. The Defence Department operates a special emergency control centre during the visits which, among other things, can direct civilian evacuations from the area around the port. Radiation monitors are in continuous use, and before and after each visit, samples of sediment from the sea floor and shellfish from beneath the dock are collected and checked for fission products.

But preparations beyond that seem fragmented, and inadequate. For example, a spokesman for the Australian Atomic Energy Commission told a conference on ionising radiation and civil defence that "the State Emergency Services currently do not generally have on-going programs relating to radiological accident assistance".

Mr Geoffrey Jukes, senior fellow in the department of international relations at the Australian National University, told the same meeting, organised by the National Disasters Organisation and attended by defence, emergency service and health chiefs from around the country, that Australia's preparedness was inferior to that of the US, the Soviet Union and many European nations.

He cited a recent United Nations report which showed that while Australia spent about five cents a head on civil defence in 1979, Switzerland spent \$10, Sweden spent \$9, the Soviet Union spent \$8 and the US spent 50 cents.

"There does seem to be an element of disproportion between the abortive proposal to buy HMS Invincible, which would have cost every man, woman and child in this country \$26.56 before even a single aircraft was bought for it (without which it would have all the long range striking power of a Manly ferry) and the few cents a year devoted to civil defence programs, whose function is to minimise as far as possible the consequences of attack by weapons against which a thousand Invincibles could do nothing."



The question, it seems, is whether we should prepare ourselves primarily for accidents resulting in radiation leakages — a traffic accident involving a truck carrying radioactive materials or the crash-landing of a nuclear powered satellite, such as the crash of *Cosmos 954* into northern Canada in 1977 — or catastrophes such as a terrorist threat to disperse a few grams of toxic plutonium into the atmosphere of a busy city or outright nuclear attack.

If it is the former, the best that can be said is that we are partly prepared. The National Disasters Organisation conference came to the conclusion that the national capacity to respond is limited to peacetime incidents posing a relatively minor threat to the public.

But the official conclusions reached by the conference, a summary of which has recently been published, are more definite on our readiness for war: "To cope with ... events such as a nuclear attack in war, the current arrangements and capabilities provide an inadequate base for development or response."

What dangers do we face? If there was a major nuclear exchange between the superpowers in the northern hemisphere, fallout reaching Australia would be tolerable — about twice that received in Australia from the combined atmospheric testing in the northern hemisphere during the early 1960s, according to the then director of scientific and technical intelligence in the Joint Intelligence Organisation, Mr R. H. Mathams, in an official 1978 report.

But a war limited to the northern hemisphere would have a delayed effect on Australia. First, more than a thousand million people north of the Equator would be dead — another thousand million would be likely to perish within the year. Second, the environment of the entire northern hemisphere would be wrecked — a high powered team of scientists from the US and Britain told a congress in Washington last week that debris thrown into the atmosphere from the war would block out the sun for many months, suspend photosynthesis and halt all organised agriculture. Most farm animals would freeze to death.

The few countries that might escape the darkness, including Australia, would then be under extreme pressure to feed the rest of the world — a seemingly impossible task — and to be a rebuilding base. The ramifications, in terms of our own defence and pressure to accept millions of refugees, can only be imagined.

But what if we were bombed? Nuclear bombs aimed at Pine Gap, North West Cape or Nurrungar would be likely to be

small. Little if any fallout would reach our major cities, according to Dr Des Ball, senior fellow in the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at the Australian National University. This view is supported by most other experts.

In the case of the naval base at Cockburn Sound, near Perth, where US warships frequently call, a one-megatonne bomb — 80 times the power of the Hiroshima bomb — might kill as many as 100,000 people in Perth and Fremantle, says Dr Ball. A similar weapon detonated above the RAAF base in Darwin, a staging point for American B-52 bombers, could kill 25,000 people and injure another 20,000.

And a one-megatonne bomb detonated in the Bourke Street Mall in Melbourne would kill 180,000 immediately, another 480,000 would die from fallout and another 350,000 would be injured.

Dr Ball, in a new book, 'Civil Defence and Australia's Security in the Nuclear Age', says that the use of early warning satellites like those used by the Americans at the Nurrungar base in South Australia could give us anything between five and 45 minutes notice of attack. But he estimates that it would take two to three days to evacuate Melbourne or Sydney.

There are difficulties with another frequently proposed measure, too. Construction of fallout and blast shelters would undoubtedly reduce the number of casualties from a nuclear attack. But an efficient network of shelters would be costly. Their placement would almost certainly be a cause for dispute. And the choice of a design is far from simple.

What would be the effects of a one-megatonne bomb dropped on Melbourne? If the bomb was detonated in the air above Melbourne, everyone within about three kilometres downwind from the explosion would die. If it was detonated at ground level, a lethal dose of radiation could be carried by winds like those that have buffeted Melbourne this week about 160 kilometres downwind.

As to blast damage, a one-megatonne bomb would destroy or collapse all houses and multi-storey buildings within two to 2.5 kilometres. Houses up to 10 kilometres away would be irreparable, or damaged. Ninety per cent of trees within five kilometres would be flattened. Concrete bridges within 1.5 kilometres and steel bridges within three kilometres would be severely damaged — in Melbourne that would include all city bridges. All streets within four kilometres would be blocked.

Mr Jim Falk, senior lecturer in the department of history and philosophy of

science at Wollongong University, says there are reasons why a civil defence scheme could be more valuable in Australia than in most other countries. "This is primarily because of the large distance between cities and the existence, therefore, of rural communities that would be likely to survive physically unscathed, or at worst afflicted with reasonably long-term radiation illness," he says in a book published this month.

"Thus, the restoration of food supplies might be possible within sufficient time to keep those who come out of their shelters alive. How many would later die of illness spread by flies, mosquitoes and other insects from 250,000 or so decomposing human bodies and an unknown number of animal corpses, is indeterminate."

But Mr Falk says it is clear that our civil defence measures "do not come anywhere near providing a sufficient answer to the problem posed by the nuclear threat to Australia".

CSO: 4200/257

## HAYDEN HITS U.S. ON ASEAN RIFT

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 16 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Peter Hastings]

[Text] Tensions between Canberra and Washington increased yesterday when the Foreign Minister, Mr Mayden, called for a report to Cabinet on the critical US attitude to Australian policies on Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Mr Hayden also told a senior Foreign Affairs officer to call in the US Minister to Canberra, Mr S. Lyne, and inform him of Australia's concern over obvious attempts by Washington to put pressure on Canberra.

The State Department was also informed of Mr Hayden's concern that he had learnt through Australian journalists of US criticisms of his view of ANZUS expressed at the recent ANZUS council meeting in Washington.

It is understood that the US believed that the Australian endorsement of ANZUS could have been more enthusiastic.

US pressure began when Australia let it be known that it intended to change its position of co-sponsor of the Cambodian resolution, at the UN General Assembly early last month, to one of support only.

This caused considerable ASEAN resentment, particularly on the part of Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia.

So did Australia's failure to criticise specifically Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea, although it called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces. Australia's position was that a call for withdrawal logically implied criticism of prior aggression.

In New York, Malaysia's Foreign Minister, Tan Sri Ghazali, told me ASEAN rejected this explanation. If, he said, Malaysia asked Australia to withdraw its Mirage squadrons from Butterworth, "it does not imply that your country has committed prior aggression. But Vietnam certainly has. And your failure to say so hurt us deeply."

In Washington, a week later, Mr Paul Wolfowitz, the US Assistant Secretary of State, in an off-the-record, non-attributable conversation with me was personally sharply critical of Australia's stand on Kampuchea, especially of its decision not to co-sponsor the Cambodian resolution. He also quoted China as critical.

(Australia objected to co-sponsoring the resolution on two grounds in particular. The resolution referred to the "increasingly effective" Coalition forces and implied approval of their strongest element, the Pol Pot guerillas. It referred to large-scale Vietnamese settlements in Kampuchea, for which there is no evidence.)

Because the particular conversation was non-attributable background I did not quote Mr Wolfowitz personally, but sent the gist of his, and others' remarks in reports from Washington.

In Australia I informed Mr Hayden privately of Mr Wolfowitz's direct criticism of Australian policies, believing that, as Foreign Minister, he should know of US criticism.

He replied that he was aware that "there was quite a bit of it."

Last week in Parliament Mr Hayden sharply repudiated statements by Singapore's Foreign Minister, Mr Dhanabalan, over Australia's Vietnam policy as "offensive" and "intolerable."

The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, bluntly told the Indonesian and Thai Ambassadors, in Mr Hayden's presence, that the Government would no longer accept pressure from ASEAN countries over Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Over the weekend Mr Hayden obviously decided that the US had been involved, if only indirectly, with the Singapore stand. On Monday he instructed Foreign Affairs to inform the US of his concern over its criticism of his policies, based on large part on my personal conversation with him.

But Canberra sources say that on October 17 two days before my interview, Mr Wolfowitz expressed similar sentiments to a senior Australian Foreign Affairs officer, Mr Gerry Nutter, who was visiting Washington.

Mr Nutter reported Mr Wolfowitz as saying that Australia's decision not to co-sponsor the Cambodian resolution was a "deliberate signal" to ASEAN of changed Australian attitudes to the Vietnam-Kampuchea problem.

He also reported Mr Wolfowitz as talking of tenseness of relations" between ASEAN and Australia and that while Australia could see a distinction between playing a "facilitating" and mediating" role between ASEAN and Hanoi, Mr Wolfowitz believed that in ASEAN's eyes a facilitating role came "dangerously close" to a mediating one.



# COAL INDUSTRY EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER JAPANESE PRICES

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 17 Nov 83 p 11

[Article by Alan Goodall]

[Text]

COAL producers are confident they can hold off a Japanese drive to force on all "new" coal a 10 per cent price cut accepted by one of the major new mines, Oaky Creek, in Queensland.

They have told Japanese steel mills they will not accept price cuts on existing contracts for coal from mines opened at a cost of more than \$1000 million at the mills' request.

But "old" shippers fear they will have to pay dearly for the "new" coal's relative security in 1984 contract talks soon to open in Tokyo.

"I'm getting a bit sick of Japan Inc exporting its unemployment to Australia," one leading coal negotiator hit out yesterday.

"It's time we all took a stand."

"Japanese steel mills are admittedly in a tight market, but you don't see them jacking up prices to their Japanese car making customers.

"No, they cut the price they pay us for coal."

The outburst, rare in the closed-shop world of Australia-Japan contract talks, follows the Oaky Creek price slash and lifts the lid on simmering resentment within coal companies.

The MIM Ltd acceptance of \$51.78 a tonne on 1983 Oaky Creek coking coal shipments contracted earlier at \$66.96 is seen among Queensland and NSW companies as a one-off situation.

Operators of mines newly opened to meet Japan's earlier demand - Riverside, Curragh, Gregory and German Creek - feel they can hold existing prices for the rest of this Japanese fiscal year expiring in March.

"I wish them well but I know the Japanese pressure will be on them," a spokesman for Oaky Creek said.

The Oaky Creek operator conceded that, as holder of the year's highest price, they had to bow to Tokyo

pressure.

"We have achieved the best price available," he said.

"If the other companies can hold their base, that is tremendous. Only time will tell if they can."

But "old" miners, particularly in the Hunter Valley of NSW, are worried that Japanese will "take it out on us".

"The mills are stuck with an extra 10 million tonnes of new coal coming from Queensland and Canada next year," one Newcastle executive said.

"They are obligated to the new mines they opened so the 10 million tonnes will have to come from somewhere else.

"And that lays the ground for further price cuts."

Overseas trade sources claim half the embarrassing 10 million tonnes will be sliced off the United States.

Japan called in emergency supplies from the US after fearing Australian strikes endangered their blast furnaces.

The remaining five million tonne cuts will be spread among Australian, Canadian and South African suppliers.

But that is only the 1984 caning. Unless the world steel outlook improves dramatically, worse will come as new coal supplies build up in 1986 to 18 million tonnes.

Japanese steel production forecasts rose recently from a low of 93 million tonnes to 97 million.

The lift in coal demand is helping hold up Australian supplies, in some cases to full contracted tonnages.

But the tough line mills led by Nippon Steel Corp took against Oaky Creek has made it clear to all shippers, new and old, that they face worst-yet price cut demands in coming weeks.

Steaming coal is also coming under increasing pressure as the collapse of projected demand from the Japanese electricity industry and completed cement industry oil-to-coal conversions shows up against Australia.

## Demands

CRA executives, general manager for marketing John Roberts and marketing manager Waren Davis, opened renegotiations yesterday on the big new Queensland mine, Blair Athol.

The \$500 million Blair Athol project is due to start shipping next April on a 15-year contract with an initial three million tonnes the first year.

The Japanese co-ordinators, Japan Coal Development and Electric Power Development, are demanding 30 to 40 per cent cuts for the first five years.

The outcome will determine the fate of both old and new steaming coal mines.

Coking coal shippers are pinning hopes that Canada will have to take the brunt of the Japanese attack on new coal prices.

They point out that British Columbia coal contracted at near \$C100 (\$87) a tonne a coal is far dearer than any from Queensland.

But Gregg River, the Canadian operator under pressure at the same time as Queensland's Oaky Creek, has held out.

How long this can last after the Oaky Creek capitulation remains conjectural.

Quintette and Bull Moose, the biggest British Columbia mines opened for Japan, are under attack to reduce contracted tonnages.

If they give in, the pressure on Australia will lighten a little, at least this year.

But the next Tokyo round will see the mills turning the guns on three areas: existing one-year contracts at \$US54 a tonne for hard coking, longer-term contracts at a little higher and new projects of which Oaky Creek was highest priced and is now around the German Creek rate of \$US53.83.

LABOR FOREIGN INVESTMENT POLICY MAY BE CHANGING

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 16 Nov 83 p 29

[News Analysis by John Short]

[Text] Over the past eight months the Treasurer, Mr Keating, has shown an acute awareness of the sensitivities of the business community towards Government policies.

This concern on the part of the Treasurer--and his department--is being strongly reflected in his approach to the current review of foreign investment policy.

Labor's minerals and energy policy document states that a future Labor Government will require 51 per cent Australian equity in all new non-uranium resource projects, subject to the availability of Australian equity capital.

And Labor's economic policy document states that a future ALP Government should require majority Australian participation in new projects in all sectors of the economy, and including public equity, if necessary, through the establishment of a resource development fund.

The draft Cabinet submission on the review of the foreign investment policy recently circulated by Treasury to other Government departments does not support the adoption of these two crucial proposals.

The Treasurer and his department are understood to have accepted arguments of overseas resource companies that an increase in the Australian equity requirement to 51 per cent could not be met within commercially acceptable joint venture agreements.

An increase in the Australian equity level to 51 per cent--and the necessary cut in the overseas partner's equity to 49 per cent--would have a dramatic change in the legal status of the relevant partners under the agreement.

It appears that the view generally adopted within Government departments is that the present foreign investment guidelines have worked well in the resources area--with respect to not inhibiting new developments and to promoting high levels of Australian equity.

So the question then is, why put new resource projects at risk by increasing the Australian equity level to 51 per cent, especially when there is little new resource development around?

The proposal to introduce a 50 per cent Australian equity requirement for all sectors of the economy is also not gaining support because of the extreme difficulty of achieving such an outcome.

So, again, why adopt a dramatic change that would scare off new investment wanted in non-resource areas to generate new employment opportunities?

The establishment of a resource development fund to help achieve such a 50 per cent Australian equity result is not canvassed in the draft Cabinet submission.

The Treasury position is understood to be supported by the Department of Resources and Energy.

Recent statements by the Minister for Resources and Energy, Senator Walsh, show that he is strongly of this view. Senator Walsh said in an address in Perth on Sunday: "While I cannot anticipate the result, it would be consistent with the Government's approach to date to expect that the (altered) policy will give due recognition to the economic benefits foreign investment brings to the resources and mineral processing sector, and to reaffirm that the current policy regarding Australian equity participation in the minerals sector is generally working satisfactorily."

The various departmental comments on the draft Cabinet submission have been received and the submission should go before Cabinet early next month.

The content of a number of these departmental comments indicate that a major talking point in Cabinet will be whether foreign investment policy should be used to achieve other policy aims--such as shoring up the Government's control over resource exports.

The use of foreign investment policy to achieve other policy goals has been consistently opposed by Treasury. It is understood that Mr Keating agrees with his department's position.

If the Government is finding that these other policies are not working as well as desired, the appropriate action is to correct the wanting policy, not impose new burdens on overseas investors.

CSO: 4200/258

# NATIONAL WAGE GUIDELINES FACE RESISTANCE

## Union Leaves Accord

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 17 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Brendan Donohoe]

[Text]

A SECOND union yesterday broke away from the prices and incomes accord and refused to commit its members to the national wage fixing guidelines.

The Federated Confectioners Association, known as "the chocolate soldiers" because its members are based mainly at Victoria's chocolate factories, joined the Food Preservers Union in foregoing the 4.3 per cent national wage rise.

The FCA told the Arbitration Commission it would continue fighting for the implementation of a 36-hour week at smaller Victorian companies. Larger confectioners have already granted the shorter working week, which is below the 38 hours mark allowed in the recent national wage decision.

The FCA's counsel, Mr Michael Creswell, said: "The employees are not going to relinquish their claim for the 36-hour week promised to them last year."

The FCA is also angry that the Cadbury-Schweppes company has granted wage rises of up to \$13.20 a week above the national 4.3 per cent rise without consulting the union.

Cadbury-Schweppes, with its history of private negotiations, paid the extra rises on October 10 after a restructuring of job classifications.

The FCA's decision affects the confectioners' federal award, which covers only Victorian workers. Victoria is the

leading confectionary manufacturing state.

Commissioner Les Bain, sitting in Melbourne, reserved his decision because he considered the union submission to be unique.

Meanwhile employers involved in the rebel Food Preservers Union campaign yesterday moved in the Arbitration Commission to split the union's membership.

Eight food companies in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania have won private commitments from their workers regarding no extra claims for two years in exchange for the national 4.3 per cent rise.

The Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, for the companies, wants the commission to vary the food preservers' federal award to allow the companies to legally pay the 4.3 per cent.

The companies' advocate, Mr David McLaughlin, admitted there would be technical difficulties in the commission varying the federal awards. All food companies could then be legally bound to pay the 4.3 per cent.

But Mr McLaughlin said the companies' intentions were within the spirit and intent of the new wage principles.

Mr Justice Madderer referred the case to the commission president, Sir John Moore, who will consider forming a Full Bench to hear the companies' application.

The FPU, which has vowed not to appear in any hearing involving the Chamber of Manufactures, boycotted yesterday's hearing.

The FPU is pushing for increases of \$16 on top of the 4.3 per cent.

## Farm Body Leaves Industry Confederation

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 17 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Ian Perkins]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT and industry support for a centralised wage-fixing system has caused another casualty — the withdrawal of the 170,000-strong National Farmers Federation from the Confederation of Australian Industry.

The farmer representatives made no attempt to disguise the fact that they were withdrawing from the CAI, the largest peak association lobby group in Canberra, over the industrial relations issue, particularly wage-fixing.

The NFF, as an exporter-representative body, has always been opposed to the CAI's attitude to trade issues, especially its strong support for protection for local manufacturing industry.

But it believed the trade-off was worthwhile because what it lost in CAI affiliation on the protection issue it picked up in the industrial relations field.

This is no longer the case, with the CAI strongly in support of the Government's centralised wage-fixing system, the tying of wages to the Consumer Price Index, and productivity bonuses.

These are all an anathema to the farmers, who during the recent national wage case had sought CAI support for their view that wage rises should be based on the "ability to pay" and that the idea of centralised wage-fixing should be challenged.

The NFF's decision to withdraw from the CAI, which was made unanimously at the federation's half-yearly conference in Canberra yesterday, followed an 18-month debate within the NFF. It has been

raised at the last four conferences of the federation, mainly on the basis of the clash between the two bodies on trade and protection issues.

But it was finally the industrial relations and centralised wage-fixing issues that caused the NFF to decide to withdraw from the peak manufacturing industry association.

Because of the NFF's size, its withdrawal from the CAI will be yet another blow to the confederation, which has seen its position as the premier industry body come under increasing threat in recent months.

This is the case despite the fact that on December 1 the CAI will pick up a new membership body — the Vehicle Manufacturers Association — to replace the NFF.

In particular, the merger earlier this year of the Australian Industries Development Association and the Business Round Table to create the Business Council of Australia, has been seen as a threat to the pre-eminence of the CAI.

Because the Business Council of Australia is made up of the chief executives of the country's major companies, the NFF is unlikely to be able to move its allegiance to this body.

But the NFF has already had informal discussions with other export-orientated groups, particularly the miners, over the possibility of forming an alliance of mutual interest.

These discussions are in the very early stages at present, but could result in the creation of a link between the major export-orientated groups, if it is perceived to be beneficial.

## Differences

The industrial director of the NFF, Mr Paul Houlihan, said yesterday the body had been forced to withdraw from the CAI because of a "fundamental difference of philosophy on industrial matters".

He said the farmers believed the employers and employer groups should fight much harder against union demands, and the CAI had shown a lack of will to take this course.

It was for this reason the NFF had decided that the dollars spent on membership of the CAI could be better spent elsewhere.

At the conference both Mr. Houlihan and the chairman of the NFF's industrial committee, Mr Ian McLachlan, gave a report on the industrial situation and the CAI position.

Mr McLachlan said the rural sector had not received adequate representation as a member of the CAI.

CSO: 4200/258



VICTORIA WARNED AGAINST JOINT FISHING VENTURE WITH USSR

Melbourne THE AGE in English 17 Nov 83 p 20

[Article by Ken Haley]

[Text] CANBERRA--A defence expert yesterday warned against any Soviet attempt to establish a joint fishing venture with the Victorian Government.

The President of the Navy League, Commander Geoffrey Evans, said he had reliable information that the USSR had approached, or was about to approach, the Victorian Government about a joint venture to be based at Portland.

Commander Evans said such a venture, allowing the Soviet Union to dock vessels, use a floating dock and set up shore facilities at Portland, would weaken Australia's security.

"It's well known that the Soviet fishing fleet has an intelligence-gathering capability. We should be trying to discourage any kind of Russian encroachment into our area and if we provide our ships for such a venture one could imagine the reaction of ASEAN."

A spokesman for the Department of Primary Industry here said yesterday that the Minister, Mr Kerin, would have to be consulted, and agree to issue a licence, for any fishing agreement between a State of the Commonwealth and another nation to be valid.

Commander Evans said that, before the Tasmanian Government rejected a similar proposal from the USSR earlier this year, Singapore had done so.

Commander Evans said that the league was not opposed to normal trading relations with the Soviet Union but did not believe a relationship with military connotations would be in Australia's best interests.

"The league believes Australia is quite capable of conducting its own fishing operations and is strongly of the opinion that State and Federal Governments should reject any proposal that would impose additional burdens on the country's already strained maritime surveillance resources," he said.

A spokeswoman for Mr Kerin said that she was unaware of a specific proposal for a joint venture with Victoria but a Government-private enterprise delegation to Moscow last month had discussed "vague proposals" for fishing.



JAPANESE DEMANDS PROMPT MARITIME CONCERN

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 16 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by John Spiers]

[Text]

A DEADLOCK over Japanese demands for the Australian National Line to cut its freight rate for iron ore by 25 per cent is likely to lead to a big campaign of industrial disruption of shipping links with Japan.

The deadlock will force one of the ANL's two biggest bulk carriers, the 140,000-tonne Australian Progress, into immediate layup and her sister ship, Australian Prospector, will be laid up early next year, with consequent dismissal of seamen.

Australian Progress arrived off Port Dampier, Western Australia, yesterday without prospect of further cargo and Australian Prospector will arrive back on New Year's Eve.

Japanese steel mills have demanded a cut of about 25 per cent to \$US6 per tonne in the freight rate for iron ore shipped in Australian vessels over the next 18 months — driving freight rates down to the levels of the early 1970s.

In negotiations over the past month in Tokyo, ANL sought an increase of about 6 per cent to about \$US8.50 per tonne, which it said did not even cover inflation.

Australia's four ships carrying ore to Japan account for about 5.5 million tonnes of annual ore exports from the Pilbara to Japan of about 50 million tonnes while ships owned or controlled by Japanese steel mills carry the rest.

The dispute is particularly significant because it comes at a time when the Federal Government has just introduced legislation which strongly sup-

ports "revitalisation" of Australian flag shipping and has pumped \$90 million into a newly commercialised ANL.

Maritime unions, which have made significant concessions in return for the revitalisation package, hinted last night they were considering widespread bans on Japanese vessels in the coal and ore trades, as well as in the containerised liner trades.

ANL has recently undertaken a major cost-cutting reorganisation and is looking to develop a new fleet which will carry a share in Australia's coal exports to Japan.

The acting chairman of ANL, Mr Bill Bolitho, said he was particularly disappointed at the steel mills' refusal to agree to ANL's proposal that the existing contract be extended by one more voyage so that longer-term solutions could be negotiated.

"In the light of the rate cut forced upon ANL when the previous and now expired contract was negotiated 18 months ago, we believe that a 6 per cent increase is entirely reasonable," Mr Bolitho said.

### 'Disappointed'

He said maritime unions had co-operated fully in maintaining a reliable service which had "to date" been remarkably free of industrial disputation.

"The Federal Government has taken initiatives to put ANL on a more commercial footing, and we are receiving strong support from our employees and unions in cutting

costs and improving efficiency.

"The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, recently announced initiatives to improve industrial relations in the major iron ore export producing region of the Pilbara.

"These admirable government, ANL and trade union initiatives will take time to come to fruition, and I am disappointed that the mills should take the short-term view of using the current position of temporary over-supply in shipping to frustrate genuine attempts to find long-term solutions to our mutual Australia-Japan transport problems."

CSO: 4200/258

NAVY TOLD TO ASSIST TUNA INDUSTRY

Melbourne THE AGE in English 16 Nov 83 p 19

[Article by Ken Haley]

[Text]

CANBERRA. — The Australian Navy, when it is not busy preparing to rebuff an unidentified enemy, has to engage in more localised skirmishes.

The Minister for Defence, Mr Scholes, said yesterday that the naval fleet commander had drawn the attention of ships' commanding officers to the need to extend full co-operation to the tuna fishing industry following a recent incident.

Mr Scholes said that the incident involved a tuna fishing spotter aircraft being unable to establish radio contact with naval vessels.

He said commanding officers were now under instruction to give clearance to spotter aircraft and tuna boats to enter any unused section of a restricted area, provided it was safe to do so.

The Minister for Trade, Mr Bowen, came in for more attention than usual from the Opposition yesterday. While he turned back more than one verbal arrow he managed by a slip of the tongue to kill off the South Korea President, Mr Chun Doo Hwan, one of the few Seoul Ministers to survive the Rangoon bomb attack.

While Mr Bowen made the point that he had not received any special complaints from South Korea on the issue of developing country preferences, he was not so gentle on Australia's trading partners across the Sea of Japan or, for that matter, across the Pacific Ocean.

Australia was very concerned that California had imposed a unitary tax under which "for the first time Australian firms would be obliged to pay tax even if they are operating at a loss in that State", Mr Bowen said. The Embassy in Washington was making representations.

Fielding a question from the Deputy Opposition Leader, Mr Howard, who wanted to know whether the Government had tightened up its export controls on coal, Mr Bowen baulked at the term "tightening up" and said he had instituted "a different system altogether".

He said the industry had reacted quite well to its freedom to determine terms of trade "instead of waiting in a hotel room in Tokyo to be called up one by one as to what price they may be given".

CSO: 4200/257

BRIEFS

NEW AIR FORCE OPERATIONS CHIEF--THE Minister for Defence, Mr Scholes, yesterday named the new chief of Air Force operations and plans. Air Commodore R. G. Funnell, 48, with the rank of air vice-marshal, will replace Air Vice-Marshal P. Scully on November 21. Air Commodore Funnell is currently director-general of the Military Staff Branch. He graduated from Point Cook (Victoria) RAAF College in 1956, was the first commanding officer of the RAAF's F-111 strike squadron from 1972 to 1975 and was head of the military planning staff at the Australian Defence Force Academy until 1978. [Text] [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 16 Nov 83 p 6]

CSO: 4200/258

## BRIEFS

GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES NEAR KENG TUNG--Guerrilla attacks in eastern Keng Tung: On 7 November, mines planted by a small unit of the People's Army between (Man Lok) and Pang Yok resulted in one enemy soldier being killed and another wounded. On 25 November, two more enemy soldiers were killed and one was wounded in a clash between (Nam Lin) and Pang Yok. On 2 December, an attack by a small unit of the People's Army near (Man Neng) resulted in five enemy soldiers being killed and six others wounded. On 6 December, an ambush by a small unit of the People's Army between (Phaung Kwei) and (Wan Let) killed one enemy soldier. One carbine was seized from the enemy. [Text] [BK111529 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 11 Dec 83]

CSO: 4211/9

## FINANCIAL LEADERS REPORT ON INDONESIAN INDEBTEDNESS, RESERVES

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, 16 Oct 83—Indonesian debts have reached \$17.8 billion, toward which repayment began this month with an installment of \$2 billion. Minister of Finance Radius Prawiro stated this on Saturday [15 October] at Bina Graha after he and the governor of the central bank reported to President Suharto on the recent annual meeting of the IMF in Washington.

Radius said that although Indonesia has begun to repay its debts it is still borrowing money overseas. The minister stated that the overall indebtedness of developing countries is about \$700 billion, which can be repaid only if those countries expand their exports.

Arifin Siregar, governor of Bank Indonesia, said that Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves as of September were about \$4.528 billion. In response to a question as to whether the growth rate of Indonesia's economy next year will reach 5 percent in light of present economic conditions, Minister Radius stated that he and Minister/Chairman of BAPPENAS [National Development Planning Board] Soemarlin are now calculating the figure.

## Increase

Minister Radius stated that the IMF meeting discussed increasing its aid, since many countries need loans. The process of enlarging loan funds is underway but has not been completed because approval requires 70 percent of member votes.

Industrialized countries, which have not given speedy approval, are being urged to agree to additional IMF funds, the minister stated. The World Bank is also discussing expanding its capital. There is a difference of opinion between countries that want a selective increase of \$3 billion and developing countries that want an increase of \$20 billion, said Radius. He reported that most members approve of an increase of \$8 billion.

Since there is not unanimity, the World Bank board of directors has been asked to discuss the matter further with a view to making a decision on additional capital.

6942

CSO: 4213/58

## AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Oct 83 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] In his directions prior to the close of the all-Indonesia governors' working conference, which was held from Wednesday [12 October] to Saturday [15 October], Minister of Agriculture Affandi stated that in order to achieve self-sufficiency in food the production of nonrice foods must be increased in addition to maintaining improvements in rice yields. Business must be active and distribution effective, so that per capita rice consumption can be cut to the lowest possible figure.

The minister sees the government facing several serious challenges in the agricultural sector in Pelita [five-year development plan] IV. The biggest problems are food supply, foreign exchange earnings, and rural unemployment. "People must vary their menus to include nonrice foods. Provinces where people eat the most nonrice foods should continue in that way, and other areas should begin to try it," he stressed.

Present per capita consumption of rice is now estimated to be more than 120 kg per year. Some researchers expect that annual rice consumption will reach 133 kg per person per year in 1982 [as published].

## Guidance Essential

The minister stated that a varied diet is essential to achieving self-sufficiency in rice. Public consumption patterns must be guided in accordance with INPRES [Presidential Instruction] No. 20 of 1979 on maximal use of varied domestic sources of carbohydrates, protein, vitamins, and minerals.

Referring to the problem of rural unemployment, Affandi said that close interdepartmental cooperation is essential. Absorption of manpower by nonfarm sectors must be increased. "An interdepartmental coordination group is necessary for handling this problem in a consistent way," he said.

In Pelita IV, estate enterprises will be expanded as an important subsector in earning additional foreign exchange. Smallholder estates will be expanded by about 6.46 million hectares, large government-owned estates by 0.63 million hectares, and large privately owned estates by 0.47 million hectares.

6942

CSO: 4213/58

## FORMER STUDENT LEADER URGES AUTONOMY FOR GOLKAR

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Oct 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—The most important issue for Golkar [Organization of Functional Groups] is autonomy, in order that Golkar may decide for itself what it wants. As long as Golkar is not autonomous, no effort, including organizational consolidation, will make it a functional organization. To state it specifically with regard to present relationships, Golkar must free itself from the influence of the bureaucracy.

This is the view of A. Rahman Tolleng, a political observer from Bandung, as stated in answer to KOMPAS questions at his home last week. He once held the position of deputy secretary general of the Golkar central executive council (1973-74) and was a member of the KP [development function] faction in the DPR [parliament] (1968-74). "Consolidation will be successful only if Golkar has a voice of its own, at least with regard to itself. That is not visible now. In fact, even its directors are selected in advance. Its national congress will be only a ceremony to make official what has already been decided from above," he said.

He feels that Golkar has been merely a vote-getter. It is difficult to remove the impression that Golkar is like a vehicle that is assembled prior to each election and then disassembled and stored back in the warehouse.

## Will Be Fed Up

Rahman Tolleng explained that in its efforts toward organizational improvement Golkar must free itself from influence of the bureaucracy. There is no use in taking any action at all if its essence is not changed. Perhaps Golkar will be able to "sham" with its activities in the DPR, but the time will come when people will be fed up. People will see that its actions are only playacting, only talk.

A political organization, like a political party generally, he added, should be in control of the bureaucracy, and not the reverse. As far as Golkar is concerned, however, it is the bureaucracy that is in control. This has been true recently of political parties as well.



"The question is not whether retired ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] members or KORPRI [expansion unknown] as individuals join Golkar, but the interference of the bureaucracy, especially ABRI, in Golkar," said Rahman Tolleng. "And I think one thing cannot be denied, that is, that those retirees are still controlled by the bureaucracy, specifically ABRI. They themselves, therefore, are not autonomous in their membership in Golkar."

#### Does Not Reduce Dual Functioning

Apart from that, he added, one reason that ABRI supported Golkar in the past was that Golkar was the only political organization based on Pancasila [basic principles of the Republic of Indonesia]. As we know, ABRI felt a commitment to protect Pancasila. Since Pancasila has been established as the sole basis there is no longer any reason for ABRI support, since there is no difference between Golkar and the political parties except in the approaches of their programs. "Therefore, ABRI no longer has a basis for taking the side of Golkar. There is now no further reason for ABRI to be directly involved in political life, and ABRI certainly must stand in every group."

Rahman Tolleng made clear, however, that his statements do not take away from the dual functioning of ABRI. Only the form of it must be different. In addition to the subject of one basis, the process of regeneration within ABRI must be noted. In this regard, officers will come to the front who are qualitatively different from those of the 1945 generation. This new ABRI generation will be more professional, more efficient and effective. "But the most important thing I wish to say is that with the presence of this new generation there is actually no further historical justification for ABRI's continued involvement in political life," he stated.

He said that young officers who now choose to enter ABRI via AKABRI [Armed Forces Academy] choose a profession in the same way that young people choose to become businessmen, civil servants, etc.

#### Dilemma

The former chairman of the central KAMI [Indonesian College Students Action Front] presidium (1967-68) feels that Golkar is facing a dilemma. Development has slowed because of the recession. This in turn will affect Golkar, since whatever the nature of its existence much has been determined by its considerably large funds. He predicts that funds received by Golkar will also be reduced, whereas many Golkar people move only if there are funds. There are also many who support Golkar motivated by the expectation of receiving new income or whatever. They make Golkar merely a place to work or to seek income.

From another aspect, he added, with those funds Golkar has been able to "coopt" or choose public figures. But without the funds what will happen?

He stressed the challenges facing Golkar, many of which challenge Golkar to become autonomous. He pointed out the strong ties between bureaucratic

## ECONOMIST SEES INDUSTRIAL SECTOR ABSORBING WORK FORCE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Oct 83 p 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—The view that the Indonesian industrial sector can no longer support large-scale absorption of manpower must be corrected. Such a view is totally wrong. If by "industry" we mean upstream industry, or the most modern industry, that opinion may be true. Because the industrial sector now developing in Indonesia, however, is downstream and small-scale industry, it is this sector that is expected to absorb manpower in large numbers.

Minister of Manpower Soeharsono Sagir SE made this statement to KOMPAS as a reflection of notes and views of Eng Abdoel Rsoef Soehoed, former minister of industry.

Soeharsono Sagir, who is also a lecturer in the economics faculty of Padjadjaran University, said that not all industrial sectors are capital intensive. Examples are electronic and electronic components industries. "These industries absorb much manpower," he declared.

## Upstream Industry Not a Driving Force

The theory that upstream industry is a primary driving force for downstream industry had no impact in Indonesia in Pelita III. Upstream industries, which require large investments, cannot stimulate the growth of small industries.

If we discuss only upstream industry, according to Soeharsono Sagir, it is hard to envision the industrial sector absorbing manpower in large numbers, since upstream industry does not require much manpower.

He said that in Indonesia the driving force is downstream industry, which is the sector that absorbs much manpower.

The view that the focus of industrial growth is upstream industry originated with Eng Soehoed in 1978, a year before he became minister of industry, said Sagir.

He stated that the industrial sector still has great power to absorb manpower. As evidence, he cited the 14 projects recently dedicated in Central Java by

the minister of industry. These will absorb about 12,000 workers. Before that, six clothing factories had closed, putting 4,000 people out of work.

#### Lack of Skilled Manpower

Sagir said that recent reports that the industrial sector cannot absorb manpower do not mean that there are no openings but that there are not enough skilled workers to fill the openings. For that reason, the Department of Manpower is making a national manpower plan, which will include setting up new types of work training centers. These centers will train and educate young workers in skills needed by national development.

The Padjadjaran University lecturer also expressed his views on the relationship of technology and expansion of employment opportunities. Quoting from his book, "Oil, World Recession, and Prospects for the Indonesian Economy," he stated that the term "labor-intensive technology," as mentioned in GBHN/TAP MPR [broad outline of state policy/parliamentary legislation] IV of 1978, should be changed to "job-creating technology," as presented in the concept of Mohammedi of LIPI [Indonesian Council of the Sciences].

#### Standard of Measurement

The criterion for such technology is the capability to expand job opportunity and improve production. It should also increase productivity, addition of value, and product quality. It should increase the number and skills of workers, stimulate innovation and creativity, and make effective use of local natural resources. This technology should also use equipment that can be made, maintained, and handled by local people and should expand the capital of local investors. It should be compatible with local political, economic, sociocultural, and environmental conditions.

Soeharsono Sagir also stated that expanding job opportunities, which will be a big problem in coming years, must be done in the flow of national development. This means that all sectoral and regional development programs must seek to create the most jobs possible. "The standard for measuring the success of development in Pelita IV no longer will be rate of growth but the extent to which available manpower is absorbed."

He stressed that maximum absorption of manpower does not mean inefficient workers but workers that are trained to meet the needs of development.

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CSO: 4213/58

authoritarianism and capitalistic development in the Philippines, Chile, and Brazil. "I must admit that the process of becoming autonomous will not be easy, since there has been no preparation. In other words, under present conditions Golkar faces a dilemma between autonomy and dependence upon the bureaucracy," said Rahman Tolleng. "If it becomes autonomous, it is threatened with disintegration, and if it wants to remain intact it will continue its dependency upon the bureaucracy, particularly ABRI."

#### A Way Out

As a way out of this dilemma, he stated a concept that has long been found in Golkar, namely, that President Soeharto lead Golkar. At the same time, a process of democratization would be carried out within Golkar. In this way, Golkar would have its own channel, in addition to ABRI and Department of Home Affairs channels. In practice, Golkar DPP's [regional leadership councils] are led or controlled by MUSPIDA [regional executive council] elements, whether governors or military commanders.

If President Soeharto were to lead directly, the present position of Golkar as the government's party would be changed to become the party that governs. It would also give opportunity to the regions to submit their aspirations. The goal would be regions that are free of bureaucracy, and if Golkar gradually were to become autonomous, continuity theoretically could be maintained.

"At present, the DPP [central leadership council] is adrift. Not that it is without authority, but its will is frequently overruled by regional executive interests. For example, there have been several cases in which people's representatives in an area have been dismissed summarily by the area executive," said Rahman Tolleng. "If Golkar had its own channel, it would have autonomy and would be able to maintain checks and balances.

He pointed out that because the DPD's are controlled by MUSPIDA there is no organizational line between a DPD and the DPP. This increasingly shows that Golkar is not the party that governs but is the party of the government.

#### Determine Support

When asked about the connection between ideological consolidation and programs, Rahman Tolleng said that it is impossible for Golkar to have a program that will include all functional groups. In spite of everything, the interests of functional groups will differ and may in fact conflict. He feels that if Golkar wants to be an organization with roots it must determine the group or level of society from which it expects support. In other words, Golkar must set a program that will relate Pancasila ideology to the people.

As an example, he said that if Golkar decides that Pancasila must improve the lot of laborers Golkar's program must be directed to that end. The risk is that there will be functional groups, particularly business, that will not support Golkar. On the other hand, if the program concentrates on building up

funds, it must be beneficial to business. This does not mean that Golkar selects only one group. Its platform can be broader.

"For example, Golkar believes that the implementation of Pancasila at this time requires attention to the poor, especially laborers and farmers. This is what I mean by relating Pancasila to realities in society. The political parties may have the same viewpoint, but their strategies will be different," he said.

If Golkar would be autonomous, it must dare to be decisive. The moment Golkar becomes autonomous the binding factor will be its program. The bureaucratic factor will be replaced by program. It must be clear in that program which segment of the people is to be reached. Out of this may arise "Golkarism." It is not possible, however, for this Golkarism to incorporate the interests of every group. The rise of Golkarism is possible, but its limits must be clear.

It is his opinion that government employees should be treated like ABRI members in that they should not be members of sociopolitical forces while at the same time occupying places in representative assemblies. "This is possible under present realities," he said.

#### Membership System

Rahman Tolleng sees individual, active membership as a positive matter consistent with Golkar's original ideals, namely, the elimination of compartments within society and the elimination of organizational substructure.

"This is a step forward. Supporting organizations will support Golkar as long as Golkar's programs are compatible with their aspirations, else they will withdraw their support," he declared. "Individualistic people will be produced in this way. Things will not be as now, when people complain and yell in criticism of Golkar while on the other hand supporting it."

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HENG SAMRIN ATTENDS EXHIBITION ON PRK 2 DECEMBER

BK040616 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1128 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Dec (SPK)--An exhibition on achievements in all fields of the PRK was opened on 2 December in Phnom Penh in honor of the fifth founding anniversary of the KUFNCD and the 7 January National Day.

Chairman Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee; Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and the front's National Council; Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the council of ministers; other personalities of the country; members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea; and representatives of experts and foreign guests on mission in Kampuchea also attended the solemn ceremony.

On that occasion Chheng Phon, information and culture minister, recalled the front's founding which rallied people from all strata to topple the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime with the assistance of the people and the heroic army of Vietnam.

Faced with difficulties left by the genocidal regime, the front called on the entire population to unite around it and with fraternal socialist countries, in particular Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union, to rebuild the Angkor fatherland and lead it toward socialism, the minister said.

He stressed that the achievements won by the Kampuchean people during the past 5 years have confirmed the irreversible situation in Kampuchea.

Richly illustrated with photos, drawings and objects, the exhibition brings out the achievements of the Kampuchean people, who are guided by the KPRP and assisted by their brothers and friends in defending and building the country. It also symbolizes the Kampuchean people's patriotism and their spirit of international solidarity in the struggle for the revolution and in the successful rebuilding of the country progressing toward socialism.

CSO: 4219/15

## CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT ON FIGHTING

## Kompong Thom Battle Statistics

BK030903 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Dec 83

## [Battle report]

[Excerpt] Kompong Thom battlefield, Sandan District: On 25 November, the Vietnamese gathered a battalion of their forces in an attempt to take back (Chramas) village from us. However, they were beaten back by our forces. We killed 22 enemy soldiers and wounded 24 others. On the same day, the enemy came to retrieve their comrades' bodies; two more soldiers were killed and two wounded when they stepped on our mines. On 26 November, the enemy, in a three-pronged attack, attempted to attack us again. However, we pushed them back again and killed 12 and wounded 25 more soldiers. We seized 2 AK's, 350 rounds of AK ammunition, 18 B-40 rockets, 10 60-mm mortar shells, 30 rucksacks, 35 helmets, 3 bundles of plastic sheeting, a quantity of medicine, 2 belts, 2 blankets and 20 packets of dried rice. On the same day, we attacked the enemy position at Samret village. After a 15-minute battle, we killed four enemy soldiers and wounded four others, and burned a supplies depot and a military equipment stock. On 27 November, we intercepted the enemy's wounded soldiers, who were moving out from (Chramas) village to Samret, killing two and wounding two. On 10 November, we cut a 10-meter bridge at O Pou, and attacked the Vietnamese at (Ta Ngorn) position, killing four and wounding two. On 19 November, we intercepted enemy soldiers who attempted to travel to (Chramas) village, killing two and wounding two; the remaining soldiers fled back.

In sum, we killed 48 enemy soldiers and wounded 61 others for a total of 109 casualties.

## SRV Troops Trucked to Ratanakiri

BK030534 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] On 30 October, the Vietnamese enemy transported five truckloads of reinforcement soldiers from Vietnam, including two cannons, to be stationed in Ban Lung, Ratanakiri Province. Part of these reinforcements are posted in Chhep.

Despite resolutions adopted five times by the UN General Assembly demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have stubbornly persisted in refusing to abide by the UN General Assembly resolutions and ignoring the world community's demand. So far, there has been no sign to show that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are willing to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions. On the contrary, they have successively been sending reinforcement troops to Kampuchea. Therefore, the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas must persistently carry on the struggle against the Vietnamese until they are all chased out of Kampuchean territory.

#### November Battle Statistics

BK041003 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
3 Dec 83

["November Battle Results from Battlefields Throughout the Country"]

- [Text] 1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: Our national army and guerrillas killed 346 Vietnamese enemy aggressor soldiers and wounded 322 others for a total of 668 casualties.
2. Leach battlefield: 41 killed and 23 wounded. Total: 64 casualties.
  3. Samlot battlefield: 76 killed and 88 wounded. Total: 164 casualties.
  4. Pailin battlefield: 127 killed and 193 wounded. Total: 320 casualties.
  5. South Sisophon battlefield: 240 killed and 258 wounded. Total: 498 casualties.
  6. North Sisophon battlefield: 71 killed and 87 wounded. Total: 158 casualties.
  7. Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 334 killed and 327 wounded. Total: 661 casualties.
  8. Chhep-Thalabarivat-Preah Vihear battlefield: 115 killed and 166 wounded. Total: 281 casualties.
  9. Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom battlefield: 151 killed and 127 wounded. Total: 278 casualties.
  10. Mounk-Koah Kralar battlefield: 32 killed and 26 wounded. Total: 58 casualties.
  11. Pursat battlefield: 19 killed and 20 wounded. Total: 39 casualties.
  12. Western battlefield: 25 killed and 29 wounded. Total: 54 casualties.
  13. Southwest battlefield: 83 killed and 116 wounded. Total: 199 casualties.



14. Northeast-Eastern battlefield: 24 killed and 7 wounded. Total: 31 casualties.

In sum, in November on all battlefields throughout the country, our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas killed 1,684 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 1,789 others for a total of 3,473 casualties.

Long live our heroic Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and our valiant and courageous Kampuchean people!

#### Koh Kong Leu Battlefield

BK050336 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Here is a report from the Koh Kong Leu battlefield: On 29 November, we attacked and liberated two Vietnamese enemy positions at hill 217 east of the Me Toek River. We killed 15 enemy soldiers and wounded 12 others, including a company and platoon commander killed. We destroyed 11 Ak-s, a B-40 rocket launcher, a pistol, and a quantity of materiel. On 30 November, we attacked and liberated a Vietnamese enemy regiment position south of (Kol Puok), east of Me Toek. We killed 18 enemy soldiers and wounded 22 others. We destroyed eight Ak-s, five B-40 rocket launchers, two M-79's, a 12.7-mm machinegun, a Goryunov machinegun, a C-25 field radio, three telephones, and a quantity of materiel. We seized five AK's, two B-40 rocket launchers, an M-79, two AR-15's, a telephone, and a quantity of materiel.

#### Combat in Preah Vihear

BK070218 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] Preah Vihear battlefield: Tbeng Meanchey District: On 26 November, our guerrillas cut a Vietnamese 10-meter bridge south of (Krang Dong) village, along Route 12. The next morning, a Vietnamese troop convey moving from Preah Vihear provincial seat to the south was intercepted by our guerrillas. We destroyed two trucks on the spot and killed seven Vietnamese soldiers on board; 10 others were wounded. The remaining soldiers fled for their lives. Eight more soldiers were killed when they stepped on our mines and punji stakes bringing the total number of their casualties to 25.

#### Disputes Within SRV Military Units

BK080943 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] On 19 November, north and south Vietnamese soldiers posted at (Kanthien) position, Kompong Thom battlefield, fired at each other, resulting in two killed and four wounded. The cause of this was that the southern Vietnamese soldiers

were angry with northerners who always pushed them out to fight, not giving them any time to rest.

At present, alongside the serious defeats suffered by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield, there is much friction among themselves. There are conflicts between combatants and savage commanders who force them to go out to fight and die, and disputes between north and south Vietnamese soldiers. There are also conflicts over goods that they have robbed from our people.

These conflicts have given the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more problems. They will undoubtedly be driven out of Kampuchea by the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and by the Kampuchean people.

#### SRV Soldiers Kill Commander

BK090543 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in  
Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] On 18 November, Vietnamese soldiers posted in Battambang District killed a Vietnamese commander for refusing to give them their salary.

CSO: 4212/18

## IMPROVEMENTS IN INDUSTRIAL SECTOR DISCUSSED

BK051347 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Along with restoring and improving various sectors, the KPRP and our revolutionary state authorities have always paid attention to restoring, improving and expanding industrial activities which were subjected to serious destruction from the genocidal clique. Following the liberation of the country, almost every factory and enterprise was badly damaged. However, immediately after liberation, a small number of engineers, workers; and technicians--survivors from the Pol Pot criminals' extermination--regrouped and served in the Industry Ministry to contribute to the restoration and reconstruction. With the cooperation of the Vietnamese experts, our PRK has surmounted all obstacles and restored industry. This is a success well beyond expectations. With the close cooperation of the Vietnamese experts with our Kampuchean workers, all factories have resumed production.

During the first year following liberation day, our country repaired and improved 34 factories. At present, the number of functioning factories is 64, and the number of workers has increased to 14,500. Along with this, handicrafts and small industries have also developed. At present, there are 11,600 artisans and workers earning their living in various handicraft workshops throughout the country. The total number of state and private workshops is now 1,881. Currently, industrial production is 11 times more than that of 1979. This increased production is due to the appropriate assistance of our state, which provided spare parts, fuel, and technical equipment to our factories and handicraft shops.

Food industries have developed the most and reaped sizable benefits. The textile and latex industries have fulfilled a number of their tasks in accordance with the people's needs. As for the electricity industry, it has also been developed and gradually expanded. Furthermore, with the assistance of the Soviet Union, new power plants are being built in Phnom Penh and various provinces such as Kompong Cham, Battambang, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey and Kompong Som. This industrial success, which is due in large part to the sincere assistance of the Vietnamese working class, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries, is a precious contribution to pushing the industry sector in our country toward further development and progress. It is estimated that in 1984 industrial production will be three times this year's.

CSO: 4212/18

## SECURITY OFFICIAL ON WORK IN KOH KONG PROVINCE

BK071044 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Statement to station correspondent by (San Kosol), chief of Koh Kong Province's security force statistics section--recorded; date, place not given]

[Excerpt] As I have noted above, Koh Kong is a province bordering on Thailand both on land and sea. This makes it easy for the Pol Pot remnants and the Sihanouk-Son Sann reactionaries to conduct activities and set up contact networks in this province as well as in other neighboring provinces in an attempt to undermine our revolution. However, because we follow an authentic line and are led by a correct party and thanks to the resolute and staunch position of my units, we have been successful in unearthing and flushing out the enemy's hidden informants, causing him complete failure in raising his ugly head. In fact, over the past nearly 5 years, thanks to the close cooperation between the Vietnamese forces and our armed forces and to the contribution of the local population, we have conducted sweep operations against enemy hideouts in a very timely manner. As a result, we have arrested representatives of several enemy groups, namely (Yin Bo), alias (Pich Samnang), chieftain of a Sereika movement; (Keo Chamraeun) alias (Mau), a female party member of the Pol Pot gang hidden among the people; and another, a sapper of Pol Pot's 3d Division sent to reconnoiter in Koh Kong Province. Because we attacked and struck directly at the enemy's main targets, many remnants have surrendered to our revolutionary authorities and have received mercy, pardons and both moral and material assistance, thus enabling them to return to their hometowns and re-join the people.

Moreover, we won successes with the help of the people. In fact, the population of (Kompong Srap) hamlet, Sre Andong District, gave us a timely tip which led to the attack on an enemy base that resulted in three enemy soldiers being killed on the spot, many others captured, and a number of weapons seized. This clearly shows that despite all the means used by the enemy, he can in no way sabotage the people's happiness and revival.

CSO: 4212/18

KOMPONG CHHNANG OFFICIAL ON WORK WITH ARMY

BK080955 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Statement to Station Correspondent by Daok Narin, secretary of Kompong Chhnang Provincial Party Committee--recorded; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Firmly grasping the fact that the revolutionary armed forces are the resolute instrument of the party, people, and revolutionary cause, an instrument of violence of the people which constantly defends all the revolutionary gains won by the people--for our army is born out of the people, by the people, and for the people--our armed forces have specific goals and ideals--namely, to be loyal to the ideals of the party and people. For this reason, in the past, the provincial party committee, in close solidarity and cooperation with provincial experts, has paid close attention to the national defense sector by building strong provincial armed forces and working to turn the provincial armed forces into a new army of the proletarian party.

The party committee has agitated the mass organizations, the people, and the authorities at all departments and offices in the province to clearly grasp the duty of citizens regarding national defense and reconstruction. For this reason, so far, the people and mass organizations have maintained a good relationship with the army and have assisted each other in work. In particular, the people have paid attention to the front and have participated in army undertakings such as in the case of many volunteers who, knives, axes, sticks, bows, and batons in hand, have joined the army in attacks on the enemy. They have informed the army of the whereabouts of 290 enemy agents, led the army to attack the enemy on 235 occasions, and sent off their husbands or children to serve in the army on eight occasions, totaling 5,356 men. The people have on dozens of occasions given moral support as well as materiel and money to new recruits and have provided assistance to needy families of combatants in the rear by building 150 houses, repairing 330 others, distributing 4 metric tons of rice to them, and giving them 181,480 riel. The people have also made contributions in terms of consumer goods, beds, mosquito nets, blankets and pots and pans to disabled soldiers and military hospitals.

Because the provincial party committee has correctly implemented all the policies vis-a-vis the front and the rear as well as toward the enemy, recruitment as well as enemy persuasion work in Kompong Chhnang Province has been very successful. The higher authorities have commended our province for this success.

Another fact is that the party committee has focused attention not only on the provincial armed forces alone, but has also taken care of armed units which have been sent here to help protect our border. It has encouraged the mass organizations, population, and provincial and district departments and offices to pay visits to the 191st brigade [kangpol] on the occasion of all major Kampuchean holidays, presenting it with gifts worth 13,940 riel and goods such as 720 kg of palm sugar, 803 kg of dry fish, 10,000 skewers of smoked fish, 15 kg of fish paste, 15 wax melons, and 360 kg of tobacco. Regarding the Vietnamese army volunteers stationed in Kompong Chhnang, the provincial party committee has also unfailingly joined them in the celebration of Vietnamese Army Day and national holidays. The party committee has also instructed the people's revolutionary committees at all levels in the province and the mass organizations to call on and thank the Vietnam People's Army on the occasion of Army Day and major holidays of the SRV.

CSO: 4212/18

FEATURE ARTICLE VIEWS KAMPOT'S ACHIEVEMENTS

BK090942 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Dec 83

["National Day Series Article": "New Face of Kampot Province"]

[Excerpts] At present, Kampot Province is divided into six districts and has 76 communes, four wards, and 5,598 villages.

Although the forest and mountainous terrain of Kampot Province has created favorable conditions for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan remnants to hide themselves and launch activities against our revolution, over the past 5 years Kampot Province has been able to ensure security and stability for the people. The armed forces--ranging from the provincial armed forces to militia units--who are the sons and daughters of the people, have grown up and developed both in quantity and quality. They have achieved mastery in combat against the enemy. In close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteers, they have launched mopping-up operations against enemy elements. They have killed almost 900 enemy, taken over 1,000 prisoner, seized over 800 weapons, and urged 400 others to turn themselves into the revolutionary authorities. Those who turned themselves to the authorities brought 6,757 assorted weapons with them. [As heard]

All of this has shown our people the good behavior of the revolutionary armed forces, which is totally different from that of the Pol Pot clique's black-shirted soldiers. This is why the people have urged their husbands and sons to serve the army, thus enabling the authorities in the province to over-fulfill the recruitment plan.

CSO: 4212/18



## VODK CAUTIONS PRO-VIETNAMESE POLITICIANS

BK071524 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Station commentary: "Do Not Collude with the Hanoi Authorities; be Careful of Being Disgraced Like the Vietnamese"]

[Text] At present, the overwhelming number of peoples and countries in the world which cherish peace, justice and independence and adhere to the principles of international law and the UN Charter firmly oppose the aggression, expansion, swallowing of territory and race extermination staged by the Hanoi authorities in Kampuchea. These peoples and countries also categorically oppose the Hanoi authorities' crimes in Laos where 50,000-60,000 Vietnamese troops and tens of thousands of their civil agents have oppressed and killed the Lao people and occupied Lao territory.

However, there are a small number of politicians who are pro-Vietnamese and are making propaganda and spreading wishful thinking aimed at confusing world opinion in order to hide the Hanoi authorities' crimes and ease the international community's pressure over the Hanoi aggressors and expansionists.

First, these dreamers stated that the Vietnamese sent their troops to invade Kampuchea because of internal causes.

Second, these dreamers and nearsighted people do not say a single word to condemn the Hanoi authorities, who are the aggressors, criminals and exterminators of the Kampuchean race. Instead, they have insulted the victims of Vietnamese aggression. They have attacked, slandered and dishonored forces which are struggling against the Hanoi authorities' aggression. Furthermore, they have made plans to destroy and scatter forces which are fighting the Vietnamese for the defense and survival of Kampuchean nation, people and race.

Third, these pro-Vietnamese people do not condemn the crimes committed by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies occupying Laos. On the contrary, they have conducted propaganda to legitimize the criminal Vietnamese occupation of Laos by saying that the Vietnamese have occupied Laos in accordance with the Lao puppet government's demand and so on.



By examining these above-mentioned events, it is clear to see where these dreamers are standing. They are all standing on the Vietnamese side. They have strongly supported the expansionist strategy of the Vietnamese to achieve their Indochina Federation strategy. These dreamers think that when the Vietnamese achieve an Indochina Federation, they can go into business with them.

This view is illusory, unrealistic and very dangerous. If the Vietnamese can swallow Kampuchea and Laos and set up their Indochina Federation, this Indochina Federation will undoubtedly and completely belong to the Vietnamese and the Soviets. Furthermore, the Vietnamese and the Soviets will use this Indochina Federation as a springboard. Therefore, this small number of nearsighted politicians must dare to look directly at these events. They should not be dishonest. They should not hide these facts even though they see them. On the other hand, they should listen to world opinion. The world has denounced and condemned Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and demanded that the Vietnamese completely withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the UN General Assembly resolutions. They have also asked the Vietnamese to pull out from Laos. These demands have been made to let the Kampuchean and Lao peoples implement their right to self-determination without any external interference.

Concurrently, these politicians must adopt an appropriate stand in accordance with the principle of international law and the UN Charter; otherwise, they will have as bad a reputation as the Vietnamese because they will be denounced by people throughout the world and remembered in history as the accomplices of the expansionist and aggressive Vietnamese and Soviets.

CSO: 4212/18

## VODK HAILS POPULAR RESISTANCE TO HANOI'S WAR

BK080933 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
7 Dec 83

[Station Commentary: "The Flames of the Entire Kampuchean People's Struggle Will Certainly Consume the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Wipe Them out from Our Kampuchean Territory"]

[Text] The war waged by the Hanoi authorities in Kampuchea over the past 5 years is a war of aggression, expansion, annexation, and genocide aimed at exterminating the Kampuchean nation and race and turning all of Kampuchea into a Vietnamese province. For this reason, this aggressive war of the Le Duan authorities in Kampuchea has been extremely cruel, savage and fascist to a degree unprecedented in the history of mankind. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have resorted to all means and methods to massacre the Kampuchean people of all sexes and ages, sparing neither the old nor babies in their cradles. They have slaughtered the Kampuchean people through the use of conventional weapons, through economic and food sabotage and artificial famine and through the use of chemical and biological weapons.

These crimes of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have affected the Kampuchean people of all strata throughout the country. The ordinary people are not the only ones who have been persecuted and massacred by the Vietnamese; even Khmer soldiers, militiamen, and personnel who have been forced to serve their aggressive policy have also been tortured, exploited, persecuted, threatened, jailed and killed in droves by the Vietnamese, for this is part of their genocidal policy. The Vietnamese do not want any Kampuchea, they just want Kampuchean territory in order to expand their economy and turn themselves into a super Vietnam.

Directly victimized by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' genocidal acts, the Kampuchean people of all strata throughout the country feel a deep hatred for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and, united as one, have risen up in a valiant struggle against them. The Kampuchean people as a whole clearly see that the Vietnamese danger is not a threat to any specific group, stratum, or circle. It is a threat to the national survival of Kampuchea as a whole. For this reason, the Kampuchean people in general and every Kampuchean national in particular clearly understand that only by uniting in a struggle to drive the Vietnamese enemy aggressors out of our Kampuchean territory can we survive and can the

Kampuchean nation and race be safeguarded. Therefore, the Kampuchean people's anti-Vietnamese struggle movement is today surging forward everywhere in the country--in the liberated zone, the zone under contention, the guerrilla zone, the zone under temporary control of the Vietnamese enemy, as well as in the city of Phnom Penh--the lair of the Vietnamese--where the popular anti-Vietnamese movement is thriving.

The forms of struggle are varied, including opposition to and evasion of the draft, defection to of our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, joining our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors, sniping at the Vietnamese enemy individually, and mass mutinies against the Vietnamese soldiers conducting operations in hamlets and communes to loot the people's rice and rape their women or to forcibly recruit their men to serve their aggressive policy.

As for those who have already been drafted by the Vietnamese aggressors, they are deserting one after another, fleeing home, defecting to the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas together with their arms, or even revolting by turning their guns on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

The multiform struggle movement which is growing and intensifying all over the country clearly demonstrates that the entire Kampuchean people and every Kampuchean national hate the Vietnamese and are opposed to them. They are joining hands in counterattacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in order to safeguard their right to life and their own existence and to perpetuate the Kampuchean nation and race against Vietnamese attempts to exterminate them and turn their country into part of Vietnam.

The struggle movement of the entire Kampuchean people and every Kampuchean national everywhere, together with the increasingly heavy attacks of our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas on every battlefield throughout the country, has transformed Kampuchea into a land of fire burning every step taken by the Vietnamese and driving them deeper into an inextricable impasse. The roaring flames of the national liberation war waged by the Kampuchean nation and people as a whole will certainly one day consume the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wipe them out to the last man.

CSO: 4212/18

DISTRICT OFFICIAL ON SUCCESS AGAINST 'BANDITS'

BK140703 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Vice Chairman of Thalabarivat District People's Revolutionary Committee interview with Station Correspondent on Achievements of the District's Armed Forces--recorded, date not given]

[Excerpt] We arrived at an area where the enemy had set up temporary shelters while they plundered our people's supplies and carried out activities against our revolution. We destroyed many of their positions and killed 175 bandits, wounded 68 others, and took 77 prisoners. We also persuaded 64 others to surrender. A total of 123 rifles, including those brought to us by people who surrendered, were seized. However, these are results from the previous years. The outstanding achievements of our forces in 1983 are as follows: We dealt heavy blows to two enemy camps, namely Trapeang ROUNG and (Choan Ta Boeurn). We killed 32 bandits on the spot and wounded 44 others. We persuaded eight of them to surrender and they also brought us a quantity of materiel and seven rifles.

CSO: 4212/18

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION REPORT 28 NOVEMBER-11 DECEMBER

28 November-4 December

[Editorial Report] BK051134 Kampuchea media monitored by Bangkok Bureau reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 28 November-4 December:

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 28 November reports that despite drought, by the end of October peasants transplanted almost 95,000 hectares of rainy season rice, 90 hectares above the plan. They also repaired over 20,000 meters of dikes, dredged over 35,000 meters of ditches, repaired 46 watergates, and built over 90,000 meters of field embankments. They planted over 13,000 hectares of subsidiary crops and over 900 hectares of industrial crops such as tobacco, sugarcane, cotton and mulberry.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 30 November reports that in this year's rainy season peasants in Kralanh District transplanted over 33,400 hectares of all types of rainy season rice.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 30 November reports that in this rainy season peasants transplanted almost 210,200 hectares of rainy season rice, almost 4,500 hectares more than last year. By mid-November, more than 5,900 hectares of early rice out of 18,000 hectares were harvested. A total of 480 hectares of dry season rice was sown and 2,800 hectares transplanted.

Svay Rieng Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 30 November reports that peasants in Kompong Rou District are taking care of 18,900 hectares of transplanted rice. The provincial revolutionary power provided over 200 liters of insecticide to peasants in this district. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0442 GMT on 3 December reports that peasants in Chantrea District have put 3,575 hectares of land under cultivation. They are taking care of 14,000 hectares of rainy season rice.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0442 GMT on 3 December reports that by mid-November peasants in Kaoh Thom District harvested 500 hectares of early rice with an average yield of 2 metric tons per hectare. They have pre-

pared 2,500 metric tons of organic fertilizer and 45 motor pumps for rice planting in this dry season. Peasants in this district planted 2,830 hectares of rice during the principal rice planting season. Since the beginning of this year, the veterinary service of this district vaccinated 19,400 head of cattle against epizootic diseases. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 4 December reports that in S'ang District, 900 hectares of early rice are ripening and being harvested. Peasants in this district are preparing to grow dry season rice on 5,700 hectares of land. A total of 28 pumps have been prepared for helping peasants in this district fulfill their dry season production.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0404 GMT on 4 December reports that since the beginning of November peasants in Memot District sold 96 metric tons of paddy, 85 metric tons of corn, over 30 metric tons of sesame, and 11 metric tons of resin to the district's trade service.

#### 5-11 December

[Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau have reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 5-11 December:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0408 GMT on 5 December reports that at present there are 1.6 million head of cattle in Kampuchea. In 1982, there were 1,446,000 head of cattle. There is an increase of 32 percent of pigs raised by Kampuchean peasants compared to last year. During the first 9 months of this year, the veterinary service vaccinated 936,400 head of cattle and 50,000 pigs.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 6 December reports that in this year's rainy season peasants in Baphnum District, Prey Veng Province, transplanted more than 17,800 hectares of all types of rainy-season rice and harvested 300 hectares of early rice. They also plan to grow 800 hectares of rice during this dry season.

Kratie Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 6 December reports that recently Kratie Province's trade service bought 575 metric tons of corn, more than 9 metric tons of lotus seeds, 300 metric tons of sesame, and 24 metric tons of resin from the people.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Radio at 1100 GMT on 8 December reports that at the end of November peasants in Kandal Province transplanted more than 52,300 hectares of all types of rainy-season rice or 87 percent of the plan. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0408 GMT on 5 December reports that during this year's rainy season peasants in S'ang District, Kandal Province, planted 8,300 hectares of rice, that is an increase of 650 hectares compared to last year. They also grew 3,000 hectares of subsidiary crops. They plan to grow 5,700 hectares of rice in this dry season. The provincial agriculture service provided 28 motor pumps to peasants in this district. Phnom Penh Radio at 1300 GMT on 6 December reports that during this year's rainy season peasants in Kien Svay District transplanted nearly 2,000 hectares of all types of rainy-season rice.



They are planting dry-season rice, and floating rice on more than 3,500 hectares of land. They transplanted nearly 40 hectares of dry-season rice. Phnom Penh Radio at 0430 GMT on 10 December reports that in 1983 the trade service in Lvea Em District bought almost 220 metric tons of rice and over 1,100 metric tons of white and red corn, lotus seeds, beans, sesame and cotton from the peasants. Phnom Penh Radio at 1300 GMT on 10 December reports that in Lvea Em District transplanting of rainy-season rice was completed over 4,000 hectares of land. A total of 900 metric tons of corn was harvested. Peasants in this district plan to grow 3,700 hectares of dry-season rice. Since October, 60 hectares of dry-season rice were sown and 22 hectares were transplanted, including 10 hectares of IR-36 rice.

Sway Rieng Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0408 GMT on 5 December reports that in Kompong Rou District harvest is being made on 18,900 hectares of rainy-season rice. Recently, peasants in this district received from the provincial agricultural service 23 motor pumps, 22 sprayers, and a large quantity of farm tools.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh Radio at 1300 GMT on 6 December reports that up to 19 November the trade service in Memot District, Kompong Cham Province, bought 95 metric tons of paddy, and more than 130 metric tons of sesame, corn and resin from the people.

Phnom Penh: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 8 December reports that during this year's rainy season peasants in suburban areas of Phnom Penh transplanted more than 2,700 hectares of rainy-season rice, 700 hectares more than last year. Harvest has been carried out on 400 hectares of early rice. These peasants are tilling and transplanting 600 hectares of dry-season rice. Up to the end of November they harvested 70 hectares of early rice with an average yield of 3.5 metric tons per hectare. They sowed more than 20 hectares of dry-season rice and transplanted over 30 hectares.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 9 December broadcast an "article" on new aspects of Kampot Province, describing development in this province since liberation. In 1983, Kampot Province planted 96,464 hectares of rice, that is 101 percent of the production plan. This is over two times of that in 1979 when only over 40,000 hectares of rice were planted. In addition to rice, our people throughout the province have also paid attention to growing subsidiary crops. In 1983, the province planted over 9,000 hectares of corn, over 2,700 hectares of manioc, over 5,000 hectares of potato, over 6,000 hectares of vegetables, 1,500 hectares of peanut, over 141 hectares of tobacco, over 2,000 hectares of sugarcane, over 26 hectares of cotton, 22 hectares of mulberry, and over 47,000 groves of pepper.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1101 GMT on 6 December reports that in the third quarter of this year state stores in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province bought from the peasants 1,000 metric tons of goods including 309 metric tons of dried fish, 225 metric tons of live pigs, 111 metric tons of lotus seeds, and 40 metric tons of timber. Phnom Penh Radio reports at 0430 GMT on 11 December that over 33,400 hectares of rainy-season rice were transplanted in Kralanh District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1100 GMT on 11 December reports that after transplanting 15,300 hectares of rice, peasants in Kaoh Andet District are fighting rats and pests.

CSO: 4212/18



## BRIEFS

KOMPONG CHAM PROVINCE YOUTHS RECRUITED--At the Kroch Chhma District office in Kompong Cham Province, a send-off party was organized for 103 youths who volunteered to enroll in the army. Comrade (Hun Meng), chairman of the Kroch Chhma District People's Revolutionary Committee, highly appreciated the patriotic spirit of the youths in the district who have actively contributed to the building of real revolutionary forces. Comrade (Hun Meng) pointed out the duty and role of revolutionary youths who must always be in the frontline in national defense and reconstruction. The comrade called on all the volunteer youths to work hard at following the political and technical courses and studying battle techniques. They must stick to the rules and discipline and must preserve internal unity, in particular the close solidarity and cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer army, which is the determining factor of the Kampuchean revolution, and also harbor hatred against the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk bandits for generations to come. [Text] [BK030722 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Dec 83]

TAKEO PROVINCE YOUTHS JOIN ARMY--One hundred youths in Prey Kabbas District, Takeo Province, have voluntarily joined the army with courage and brave spirit. In a send-off ceremony, a representative of the district people's revolutionary committee highly appreciated the bravery and courage of our youths, who are always in the front line in national defense and have made sacrifices for the cause of the nation and people. On the same occasion, a youth representative spoke of their determination to follow the party line and voluntarily serve in the defense and building of the country, and their pledge to strengthen and expand unity with the masses, look after Kampuchean-Vietnamese relations of solidarity like the apples of their eyes, and raise their vigilance to defeat the psychological warfare of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan bandits during this dry season. [Text] [BK040907 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Dec 83]

PHAM VAN DONG PRK MESSAGE--The Vietnamese people recently suffered badly from typhoons. On that occasion, Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a message of sympathy to Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. Regarding this deep feeling of friendship, Comrade Pham Van Dong sent a message back to Comrade Chan Si. The message reads: I am moved by the warm fraternal feeling you have expressed in the message of condolences to the Vietnamese people who were seriously affected by typhoons No 6, 7, 9 and 10. I would like to express most sincere and profound thanks to you,

to the Council of Ministers, and to the fraternal Kampuchean people. [Text]  
[BK111024 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 9 Dec 83]

**YOUTHS JOIN ARMY**--At present, youths in Kroch Chhma District, like youths in other districts in Kompong Cham Province, clearly understand the two major tasks--to rebuild and defend the country--and have volunteered to serve in the army with high patriotic spirit. This year 105 youths in Kroch Chhma District have selflessly joined the army in a brave and resolute spirit. During a ceremony organized to send these youths off to the army provincial training school, people of the entire district expressed their affection and happiness at witnessing the heroism and bravery of the youths who have sacrificed everything for the fatherland and the nation by volunteering to serve in the army. At the same time, the district authorities called on all state authorities to raise the spirit of [words indistinct] and families which have their member fighting at the frontline. [Text] [BK120245 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Dec 83]

**ANNIVERSARY ART PERFORMANCE**--In order to mark the fifth anniversary of the founding of the front, the Ministry of Information and Culture organized art performances for national and foreign guests on the night of 2 December at Bassac theater. Present on that occasion were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister. Also present were comrades ministers, deputy ministers, cadres of various ministries and offices, and representatives of various mass organizations. Foreign guests included ambassadors and representatives of embassies of various fraternal countries to Kampuchea. [Text] [BK051314 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Dec 83]

CSO: 4212/18

## KAYSONE'S WIFE, POLITBURO MEMBER SPEAK AT RALLY

BK071114 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, 7 December (KPL)--A celebration marking the 28th anniversary of the 2 December Young Pioneer Brigade was organized here on 6 December.

Present on the occasion were Sisomphon Lovansai, political bureau member of the party CC, vice-president of the People's Supreme Assembly, Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the party CC, first secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [PRYU], Khampheng Boupha, member of the party CC, president of the Lao Patriotic Women's Association, Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the party CC, first deputy-secretary of the LPRYU, and representatives of youth from several socialist diplomatic missions to Laos.

In her inaugural address, T. Phomvihan pointed out the important role of the Young Pioneer Brigade. She also touched on the party and state's concern over the entire Lao Young Pioneers.

S. Lovansai, on behalf of the party and government, expressed that the whole Young Pioneers were considered as valuable forces for the national construction tasks. Having realized such significant role of Young Pioneers, a national committee for international year of child of different levels were established throughout the country in order to correctly carry out activities of molding and forming the whole Lao Young Pioneers and youths as new young socialist generation, S. Lovansai appraised.

Besides stressing on the past activities of molding the young generation, S. Lovansai further appealed to all organs concerned to additionally concentrate efforts in such a noble talks of teaching and educating the young generation of the nation and thus ensuring the realization of the party and state's policy regarding the Young Pioneer work. S. Lovansai also congratulated various institutions and services for having set up creches, kindergarten schools, pavilions for pioneers and youths and other kinds of activities contributing to the formation of the young generation.

CSO: 4200/286

## INDOCHINESE YOUTHS TO MEET IN VIENTIANE 'SOON'

BK081154 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, 8 December (OANA-IPL)--Khambou Sounisai, chairman of the Vientiane Prefecture Administrative Committee, recently, issued a communique on the forthcoming meeting of solidarity and friendship of the three Indo-chinese capital cities' youths.

The communique issued to the attention of the ministries and equivalences, mass organisations attached to them and to administrative committees from the provincial down to the grassroots' as well as to the general public, explains the purpose of the meeting in conformity with the instruction of the council of ministers.

The party and administrative committee of the Vientiane Prefecture delegates the power to prepare and organise the meeting of youths of the three Indo-chinese capitals to the Vientiane Prefecture Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, reads the communique.

The communique also adds that the purpose of the meeting is to strengthen the solidarity, friendship and all round cooperations among the three capitals' youths.

Furthermore this gathering will provide good opportunity for the youths of the three capitals to exchange lessons regarding the activities of the youths in the fields of defence and construction of their respective capital city as well as in their socialist defence and building of the nation.

The youths will also work out their collaboration plans regarding their struggle for peace, national independence and democracy as well as their efforts to attain peace and world security, emphasises the communique.

Hence in the preparatory phase, the communique appeals to all the entire Vientiane Prefecture party, state and public organisations to collaborate and provide facilities to the work of preparation of this second meeting of solidarity and friendship of the three Indochinese capital cities' youths to be held here soon.

CSO: 4200/286

## REPORTAGE ON EIGHTH NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

## Greetings on National Day

BK021316 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, 2 December (KPL)--The Vietnamese top party, and state leaders, on the occasion of the 8th National Day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, sent a message of greetings to Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and of the People's Supreme Assembly [PSA].

The message was jointly signed by Le Duan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly.

The message writes: "On the occasion of the 8th National Day of the LPDR, on behalf of the party, state, the assembly and the people of Vietnam, we wholeheartedly convey our precious wishes to the party, the PSA, the Council of Ministers and the Lao people.... During the past 8 years, the fraternal Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP CC with Comrade K. Phomvihane as the leader, have raised the banner of peace, independence and socialism, and have overcome all kinds of obstacles and scored tremendous victories in the national defence and construction, in the consolidation of socialism in South-East Asia and in the safeguard of peace, and stability in the region--thus having significantly enhance the prestige of the LPDR in the international arena...."

With full confidence and conviction, the Vietnamese people wish the Lao fraternal people new and still greater success in the implementation of the resolutions of the Third Congress of the LPRP, in the transformation of Laos into a country of peace, independent, unified and socialist, the message stressed.

We are deeply satisfied to observe the strengthening of the special relations of fraternal friendship, combatant solidarity and the all-round cooperation between our two countries, the message noted. "Concretizing the teachings of the late great President Ho Chi Minh, the spirit of the Lao-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and the resolutions of the summit conference of

Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, the Vietnamese people will do their utmost to reinforce and consolidate the special relationship and the combative alliance among the Indochinese countries for the defence of each country, for peace, stability and socialism in South-East Asia and in the world.

The leaders also expressed in their message deep gratitude and thanks to the Lao party, state and people.

Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam also sent greetings to Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR.

#### Greetings to Lao Leaders

BK021248 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, 2 December (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] secretary of the LPRP CC, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the republic and People's Supreme Assembly, today, received a joint national day greeting message from the Executive Committee of the CPSU CC, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

In the warm fraternal greetings, the Soviet leadership underlined that: "In the past 8 years under the leadership of the trusty political vanguard rich with lessons in overcoming numerous tests and trials--the LPRP, the Lao people have scored various achievements in building the socialist foundation in the country.

"The Soviet people believe that the Lao people having studied and assimilated Marxism-Leninism will be able to realize the state first 5-year plan and the resolutions of the Third Party Congress aiming for economical and social development in the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic]; and they will be able to safeguard the revolutionary fruits, victoriously overcome various difficulties in the process of socialist construction in Laos."

On the relations between the two countries, the message noted: "We observe with great satisfaction the expansion of good relations in all fields on the basis of socialist internationalism has been realised; and with each passing year such relation has been furthermore reinforced--in particular regarding the implementation of the tasks in construction of socialism and communism, and struggling for peace and social progress."

The message concluded by wishing the Lao leadership and the labouring Lao people new and more successes in building the new society and in improving the standard of living in the country.



### Burmese, Indian, PRC Greetings

BK071050 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, 7 December (OANA-KPL)--The presidents and prime ministers of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, the Republic of India and the People's Republic of China, recently, sent messages of greetings to the Lao president and the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Souphanouvong and Kaysone Phomvihan.

The President U San Yu, and Prime-Minister U Maung Maung Kha of Burma, in their separated messages, expressed warm congratulations and best wishes to the government and people of Laos, on the occasion of their 8th National Day.

President Giani Zail Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India also expressed congratulations and wishes to the Laos top leaders and the Lao people and stressed that India will look forward to further strengthening of the traditional cordial relations between the two countries and peoples in the years ahead.

The president Li Xiannian and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of the People's Republic of China also sent greetings on this occasion.

Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, also received messages of greetings from his Burmese and Indian counterparts U Chit Hlaing and O. V. Narasimha Rao, on the same occasion.

### Foreign Leaders' Greetings Noted

BK081232 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, 8 Dec (OANA-KPL)--Top ranking leaders of various countries jointly sent messages of greetings to the Lao top leaders on the occasion of the 8th National Day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Gen Prem Tinsulanon, prime-minister of the Kingdom of Thailand recently sent greetings to Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

President Suharto of the Republic of Indonesia also sent greetings to President Souphanouvong.

Among the other leaders who have greeted the 8th Lao National Day were:

--The king of Malaysia, Tuanku Ahmad Shah Ibni al Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed of Malaysia.

And Seyyed 'Ali Khomeini, president of the Islamic Republic of [sentence incomplete]. The vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, Phoun Sipaseut, on the same occasion also received greetings from his counterparts from Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Iran and Nicaragua.

SRV Thanked for Assistance

OW121337 Hanoi VNA in English 0749 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 11 Dec--Sali Vongkhamsoo, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, has expressed the Lao people's sincere thanks to the Vietnamese people on the occasion of Lao's 8th National Day (2 December).

In an interview with the VNA correspondent in Vientiane, he said: "...The party and people of Vietnam have granted moral support and assistance, and given even their blood to the Lao people's revolutionary cause. The Vietnamese combatants and people's services have been engraved in the golden book of the Lao nation.

"The relations between our two countries have been constantly strengthened. Our cooperation in economy, culture, science and technology has developed in depth, width and efficacy.

"In the past years, the party, government and people of Vietnam have given to Laos as grants or loans amounting to hundreds of millions of Vietnamese dong, meeting Laos' demands in the building of the material and technical bases as well as in cultural development and cadre training."

"The Vietnamese party and government," Sali Vongkhamsoo added, "have annually sent hundreds of technical cadres to Laos and received thousands of Lao cadres and workers for training.

"Vietnam has also helped Laos design and build over 60 projects, dozens of which have been put into operation.

"The achievements which the Lao people have recorded are also achievements of the close solidarity and allround cooperation with Vietnam as well as between the three Indochinese countries, which is a sure guarantee for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and for peace and socialism in the world."

CSO: 4200/286



## BRIEFS

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PHNOM PENH--Vientiane, 6 December (OANA-KPL)--A delegation of the Lao-Vietnam-Kampuchean commission for economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation led by its chairman Maisouk Saisompheng, who is also member of the party CC and minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, left here on 3 December to attend the second session of the commissions of the three Indochinese countries to be held in Phnom Penh. Bidding farewell to the delegation at the airport were Khoun Chandeng, deputy-minister of trade, and other officials of the Lao commission. Nguon Phansiphon and Nguyen Xuan, respectively ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Lao PDR, were also present at the airport. [Text] [BK061255 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 6 Dec 83]

GDR SOLIDARITY DELEGATION ARRIVES--Vientiane, 3 December (OANA-KPL)--The delegation of solidarity of the German Democratic Republic led by its chairman, Kurt Sheiv, who is also member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany CC and chairman of the party CC's control commission, arrived here on 1 December for an official and friendship visit at the invitation of the Lao Ministry of Culture. The German delegation is to meet the officials of the Lao Ministry of Culture and will also hand over to the Lao side the printing (?machines) are aid project to the Lao National Printing House. [sentence as received] The delegation of solidarity of the GDR, on 2 December, met Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, chairman of the Lao Committee for Peace and Friendship With the Peoples. The discussion focussed on the coordination between the committees [on the] arms race. The two men also exchanged views on the development of the international situation after the deployments of the U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to Laos, Deter Doering, was present at the meeting. [Text] [BK031156 Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 3 Dec 83]

CSO: 4200/286

## BRIEFS

SOMARE ON TALKS WITH SUHARTO--Port Moresby, 12 Dec (AFP)--Prime Minister Michael Somare says he is satisfied with assurances by Indonesia that it has no designs on Papua New Guinea (PNG) territory. "They have no intentions of talking over PNG," Mr Somare told a news conference yesterday after arriving home from a 3-week tour which included Malaysia, the Commonwealth Summit in New Delhi and a state visit to Indonesia. Mr Somare said that Indonesia's President Suharto had given a personal assurance in private talks between the two leaders last Monday. During the talks, Mr Somare reportedly told Mr Suharto that the anti-Indonesian Free Papua Movement (OPM) would not be allowed to "sabotage our good relations." He said that Mr Suharto and his foreign minister, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, have invited PNG citizens of Irian Jaya descent to return and take up Indonesian citizenship if they wished. [Text] [BK120320 Hong Kong AFP in English 0235 GMT 12 Dec 83]

CSO: 4200/278

# DIOKNO PREDICTS MARCOS FALL WITHIN SIX MONTHS

Melbourne THE AGE in English 17 Nov 83 p 15

[Article by Ian Davis]

[Text]

**CANBERRA. — A leading Philippines Opposition politician has predicted the downfall of the Marcos regime within six months.**

Former Philippines Senator Jose Diokno said in Canberra that he believes the regime will fall "by the second quarter of next year", either because of President Marcos's ill-health or because of political pressure.

Mr Diokno is regarded by authoritative Australian sources as one of the possible leaders of Philippines after Mr Marcos and an influential figure in political developments there irrespective of what happens.

Mr Diokno said yesterday he would not be a candidate for elected office after Mr Marcos but "would like to be able to be allowed to exercise some influence and be of some help".

He is regarded as the "Mr Clean" of Philippine politics, heads a number of the country's human rights and civil liberties organisations and since the assassination of Opposition Leader Benigno Aquino has played the major role in the umbrella organisation Justice for Aquino-Justice for All which has organised many of the demonstrations against Mr Aquino's death.

His trip to Australia has been sponsored by the Australian National University for a conference on the Philippines after Mr Marcos. While in Australia he is meeting with the Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, and the Attorney-General, Senator Evans, and addressing the Institute of International Relations.

Mr Diokno said the recent action of the Minister for Defence Support, Mr Howe, in blocking a number of military sales to the Philippines was "a very good thing. We hope it will result in the elimination or substantial reduction of military aid".

Mr Howe was criticised in Cabinet last month for acting without consulting with the other Ministers with responsibility in the area, the Defence Minister, Mr Scholes, and Mr Hayden.

Mr Diokno yesterday criticised Australia's aid programs in the Philippines provinces of Northern Samar and Zamboanga Del Sur. "We hope that the economic aid would be directed more towards helping the low-income groups rather than as has happened up to now, where it has helped military operations as well as the more affluent farmers in the area," he said.

Mr Diokno said that he believes if President Marcos departs because of ill-health he will try to have his wife succeed him. There may, he said, be an executive committee including Mrs Imelda Marcos to organise her own election.

"We could have no more confidence in those elections than in any under Marcos," he said.

He said the alternative was that growing political and economic pressure would force President Marcos's resignation. He said the opposition to the Marcos regime was presently unifying. "We are working for a common secretariat to co-ordinate public activity," he said.

If political pressure forces President Marcos's resignation he expects a "transition Govern-

ment" for about six months "to dismantle the oppressive laws and institutions that Marcos has created, restore full Press freedoms, the independence of the judiciary and call for elections".

He said the opposition was sufficiently prepared and sufficiently broad in its support across Philippine society to be ready for an election six months after the fall of Mr Marcos.

He said a military coup after Mr Marcos was only likely "with US support, or if the United States remained neutral".

Mr Diokno said he would "exercise whatever influence I have for the removal of US bases" from the Philippines. They have, he said "aggravated poverty in our society, prevented economic development and opened the temptation to the US to keep on intervening".

CSO: 4200/261

AMERICAN EXPRESS GRANTS \$100 MILLION LOAN FOR REACTOR

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 26 Nov 83 p 10

[Article by Aileen A. Armendi]

[Text] THE American Express International (AMEX) has granted the National Power Corp. (NPC) a \$100-million loan to finance the country's \$1.7-billion nuclear power plant now under construction at Napot Point, Morong Bataan.

NPC corporate treasurer, Arturo L. Xavier, said the new loan was in lieu of the \$84-million loan commitment, which a group of banks, led by Amex, withdrew earlier.

NPC received the offer for the new loan from Amex last November 10.

He also said the new loan is 100 percent guaranteed by the US Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) from which NPC earlier got a \$204-million loan guarantee.

THE new loan will have a maturity of 10 years with a grace period of three-and-a-half years.

It will carry a one-eight percent interest over Libor (London interbank offered rate) per annum for the first \$50 million and the balance will carry a three-sixteenth percent interest over Libor.

Xavier said 70 percent of the loan will be released immediately after the contract signing while the remaining 30 percent will be released July 1984.

Todate, the financing of the plant is still short by \$300 million.

Xavier said \$104 million can be negotiated against the balance of the Eximbank loan guarantee.

He said NPC hopes to raise the projected shortfall in the financing of the nuclear plant as soon as the present restructuring of finances of the economy is ironed out.

THE nuclear power plant has a capacity of 620 megawatts and is capable of generating 3,802 million kilowatt-hours to boost the power load of the Luzon grid.

The plant is a pressurized water reactor type. Most of the equipment are now being installed.

Its major contractor is Westinghouse Electric, S.A. which also engaged the services of local contractors, like the Power Contractors, Inc. (PCI) and Miescor.

PCI handles the civil works while Miescor is installing the electro-mechanical equipment.

The plant is expected to be completed by the first quarter next year. It will save for the country some 6.3 million barrels of crude oil worth \$189 million based on a \$30-per-barrel basis.

CSO: 4200/261

# BATASAN ELECTIVE SEATS RAISED TO 183

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Nov 83 pp 1, 8

[Article by C. Valmoria, Jr.]

[Text]

Unless a new law is enacted, President Marcos may only appoint three members of his Cabinet to the 200-man regular Batasan Pambansa in the 1984.

This limitation was noted in the proposed apportionment ordinance which the committee on revision of laws, codes, and constitutional amendments agreed yesterday to report out to the Batasan for approval on second reading on Monday.

The committee, headed by Political Minister Leonardo B. Perez, increased the number of Batasan elective members from 180 to 183 when it decided to give Lanao del Norte two elective seats instead of one.

Since the Constitution, as amended, limits the Batasan membership to 200 and 14 seats have been earmarked for sectoral representation, only three slots for Cabinet members are left to the President, unless the number of seats is increased by law.

This means that most, if not all, members of the cabinet will be required to run in the Batasan elections on May 14, 1984.

The constitution provides that the majority of the members of the Cabinet should come from the Batasan.

The Perez committee, in yesterday's meeting, approved a motion presented by Assemblyman Anacleto Badoy Jr. (KBL-Central Mindanao) to give Lanao del Norte one more seat. The motion was seconded by Assemblyman Concordio Diel (KBL-Northern Mindanao) whose name was inadvertently omitted previously as co-author of the appointment resolution.

Badoy told the committee that the population of 404,971 reported in 1980 was incomplete as certified by census authorities. He said since census personnel failed to visit 127 barangays because of the peace and order condition in those areas at that time.

Badoy added that 67 barangays in seven towns were entirely excluded from the census report.

Antique was allotted one Batasan seat while Cebu City was given two seats instead of one. A move to increase the number of seats for Cebu province from six to seven was rejected by the committee.

Perez clarified that the allotment of Batasan seat by provinces included their component cities.



JAPANESE AID PROSPECTS BRIGHTEN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Nov 83 p 6

[Column by Jesus Bigornia: "\$250 Million Japan Aid Conversion Sought By RP"]

[Text]

**T**HINGS are looking up financially for the Philippines. Apart from a \$630-million standby credit promised by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Philippines may yet prevail on the government of Japan to convert into a commodity accommodation the \$250 million pledged by Overseas Economic Development Aid (OEDA). To wangle this conversion, Prime Minister Cesar Virata is currently in Tokyo. A Japanese source here predicts the grant of the Philippine request, probably not in its totality but substantially. Both the Gaimusho and the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) are aware of the economic crunch in which the Philippines has found itself and cannot shirk responsibility for coming to Manila's assistance, the source says.

Japan's OEDA has set aside \$250 million for specific projects in the Philippines, most of them for infrastructure. Work on these projects have, however, ground to a

halt. The Philippine government has not been able to put up counterpart funds for them. It is this fund, now lying fallow in Tokyo banks, that Prime Minister Virata seeks to tap by converting part, if not all, of it into a commodity loan. Should the Japanese government finally agree, this country would have additional dollar cover for the importation of vital equipment and materials needed for Philippine industries to re-start and continue production.

\* \* \*

Obviously, the Japanese government has been touched to the quick by adverse comment in the local press decrying the promptness with which Tokyo creditor banks called in the IOU's of Philippine debtors following the August 21 assassination of opposition leader former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. which allegedly triggered the flight of capital from Manila. Japanese sources here say the Japanese government is committed to come to the assistance of the Philippines. But arrangements now under negotiation may not be announced until they are finalized.

CSO: 4200/261

## 1984 FIRST QUARTER PROSPECTS APPEAR DIM

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Nov 83 p 10

[Text]

Private business may have to further cut their importations during the first quarter of 1984 in anticipation of a smaller foreign exchange availability.

Raul Concepcion, president of Concepcion Industries and head of the industry sector group of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI), said the first quarter of 1984 is going to be the most difficult period for local businessmen in the light of the tight foreign exchange disbursements.

Concepcion said the normal flow of business would entirely depend on the immediate availability of funding sources next year, particularly from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) where the agricultural sector stands to be-

nefit.

With no quick release of funds, Concepcion said industries may have to further cut importations on top of the voluntary measures approved by PCCI recently.

The PCCI agreed among themselves to voluntarily cut imports of essential products by 20 per cent and non-essential products by 50 per cent.

Concepcion also said that with a smaller foreign exchange availability the private sector may have to review the eight priority industries identified by both PCCI and the Board of Investments (BOI).

It was gathered that disbursements of the \$630 million standby credit facility recently approved by the International Monetary

Fund (IMF) would only be fully made in eighteen months.

Businessmen have remained cautious on the 1984 economic scenario, expressing the belief that social and political factors can not be divorced from the current financial crisis.

For his part, Concepcion said his company is working on a three-year scenario wherein business can totally extricate itself from the present difficulties.

Victor Barrios, president of Philippine Investment Systems Organization (PISO), said layoffs would be part of contingent measures for one company or industry to survive.

He also maintained that the succession issue has to be firmly resolved before investors' confidence in the country can be restored.

EDITORIAL SUPPORTS BAR RESOLUTION ON DETENTION CENTERS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Nov 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Detention Centers"]

[Text] THE board of governors of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines adopted a resolution calling the attention of the President, the minister of justice, and the defense minister to certain anomalies committed at jails and other detention centers.

The IBP complained that lawyers visiting their detained clients were fingerprinted and photographed as if they were common criminals.

The attention of the high authorities was also called to the lack of privacy that is necessary to ensure the privileged communication between lawyer and client.

Another complaint was people detained in connection with demonstrations or rallies were being kept in the company of people convicted of common crimes.

If the complaints had not been publicized by no less than the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, it would have been hard to believe the acts complained against could be committed in this day and age. For we have a highly developed legal system which honors the role of counsel and guarantees the privacy of communication between lawyer and client. Why are these rights being violated?

The least that can be said is there has been lack of oversight in the management of jails and detention centers.

It is fortunate that it is the Integrated Bar of the Philippines that has brought the complaint the attention of high authorities, for the IBP is non-partisan and speaks for all the lawyers in the country. Its resolutions carry great weight.

Since the particular resolution is addressed to authorities who are themselves lawyers, it is only to be expected that the anomalies will be corrected soon.

CSO: 4200/261

NOV AGRAVA BOARD HEARINGS REPORTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Nov 83 pp 1, 8

[Article by Rey Panaligan]

[Text] A sharpshooter of the Aviation Security Command (Avsecom) said yesterday he pumped nine bullets into the body of the alleged assassin of former Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr. to be sure he would not do any further harm.

This was the highlight of the testimony of Sgt. Ernesto Mateo before the five-man board investigating the Aquino assassination.

Mateo told the board he fired at the alleged assassin, who, he said, was later identified as Rolando Glaman, although he did not actually see him shoot the former senator.

"Hindi ko po nakita nang barilun nuong gunman ang dating senador pero binaril ko na rin po siya nang makita kong binabaril siya ni Sgt. Rolando de Guzman. Mabait pong tao iyang si Sergeant De Guzman at hindi po mamamaril si sarhento kung walang dahilan (I did not actually see the gunman shoot the former senator but I shot him just the same when I saw Sergeant De Guzman shooting at him. Sergeant De Guzman is a kind-hearted man and I know the sergeant will not shoot anybody without a reason)".

De Guzman, also considered as an Avsecom sharpshooter, had admitted before the board in an earlier testimony that he was the first to shoot Glaman with his .45 caliber pistol.

De Guzman said they were ordered to shoot any armed attacker of Aquino. An unarmed attacker would be arrested, he added.

Other developments:

1. The board decided to trim the number of witnesses to speed up the investigation.

Dean Andres R. Narvasa, board general counsel, said almost all 180 witnesses lined up by the board to testify are military men. "We still have to line up witnesses from the private sector," he said.

By the end of 1983, Narvasa said the board hopes to hear the testimonies of at least 30 vital witnesses.

2. The board may split into two teams early next year to speed up the proceedings. Public coordinator Bienvenido Tan Jr. said this will be done by the board when it hears the testimonies of "less vital witnesses."

3. The board will start scouting for experts to counter-check the testimonies of military men, Narvasa said.

One of the technicalities to be cleared up, he said, is why Aquino, when shot in the back of the head, fell face down on the tarmac, and why, when the alleged assassin was shot also in the back of the head, he fell on his back.

4. The scheduled reenactment this week of Aquino's assassination at the Manila International Airport was moved to another date.

Board Chairman Corazon Juliano Agrava said the board will wait for the testimonies of other military men before it goes ahead with the reenactment.

5. Agrava asked Avsecom counsel Rodolfo U. Jimenez to present before the board the guns allegedly used by the Avsecom men in shooting the alleged gunman.

Tan will leave for Japan early next year to seek out witnesses to testify before the board. Priority in his mission are Japanese free-lance journalist Hiyoshi Wakamiya and the two Filipino women who allegedly saw the assassination.

Aside from Mateo, T/Sgt. Rodolfo Desolong also testified.

Desolong said he was the leader of team "A" of the Avsecom assigned to ferry the former senator in a van to the office of Avsecom's former chief Brig. Gen. Luther Custodio at Villamor Air Base in Pasay City.

He said he saw the former senator going down the stairs flanked by Sergeants Claro Lat and Arnulfo de Mesa. He said the former senator was a little ahead of his escorts.

Desolong said that when Aquino and his escorts were at the foot of the stairs, he turned his back towards the van and opened its doors.

He said he entered the van and before he knew what happened, he heard a shot. He said that when he jumped out of the van, he saw De Guzman firing at a man.

He said he also saw Mateo training his Armalite rifle at the man, so "I also started shooting."

CSO: 4200/254

BIGORNIA REPORTS BATASAN ELECTION REFORM EFFORTS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Nov 83 p 6

[Jesus Bigornia column: "Bill To Outlaw Junking in Polls Filed in Batasan"]

[Text]

**E**VEN if a present favorable trend continues, sponsors are likely to encounter rough sailing in persuading the Batasang Pambansa to approve an amendment to the Election Code aimed at: (1) minimizing junking of party rivals, and (2) discouraging vote buying. The proposals peddled by a group of Northern Luzon lawmakers, led by Assemblyman Jose D. Aspiras, call for voters to complete their ballots on pain of rejection. For example, if a province or district calls for the election of four assemblymen, the four spaces should be filled in with the names of voters' choices. A blank space would classify a ballot as a marked ballot and therefore not entitled to be counted for any candidate.

• • •  
 Themselves victims of "junking," the sponsors of the amendment are anxious to avoid a repeat of their fate in the 1978 parliamentary elec-

tions. Because so many of their colleagues were likewise victimized, they now feel they have broad support in the Batasan. Opposition to the proposal, it is claimed, has been encountered from such colleagues in the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) expecting to "deal" with the suddenly revitalized opposition. A vote on the proposition should result in a comfortable majority for sponsors, it is anticipated.

• • •  
 Advocates may not be out of the woods, however. Certain to be raised by objectors is the issue of constitutionality. An articulate member of the Batasan points out that a law abridging the right of a voter to choose may not be enacted. The Aspiras Plan, it is argued, literally forces a voter to vote for persons he may even dislike just to ensure that his candidate is voted for. Other means of discouraging vote-buying and preventing "junking" should be proposed by victims of such electoral malpractices, it is suggested.

CSO: 4200/254

## MARCOS DISCOURAGES GROOMING RELATIVES FOR OFFICE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Nov 83 p 36

[Gualberto B. Lumauig in the "Looking Up" column: "President Emphatic vs. Emergence of Dynasties"]

[Text]

Reacting to reports that a number of governors and some city mayors are grooming immediate relatives for the Batasan, the President in a meeting last week with top leaders of the ruling party in Malacañang was described by party colleagues as against fostering political dynasties.

Setting both tone and example, he emphatically declared that no members of his family will be running for any elective position in the coming regular Batasan elections next year.

He was discouraging incumbent local officials from launching the candidacy of immediate relatives (either wives, sons, brothers or sons-in-law) as this would bring about once again the return of political dynasties which he said he means to put a stop this time.

Local officials with plans to contest incumbent members of the Batasan chosen as official candidates of the Party, the President reportedly said, must themselves run to prove their mettle and not resort to any immediate relatives.

This policy serves well as party guideline, as I recall a few months back a local governor's reaction when he sent this column a strongly

worded telegram denying his wife was a candidate, yet said he could not ignore mounting demand in the province for his wife to run.

It may also remind governors who, in order to assure their 1980 elections, entered into gentlemen's agreements with assemblymen. Today, these same governors are reportedly planning to field their own relatives for the Batasan.

The populist police of the party will have far-reaching significance particularly at this time of the nation's political life. It deepens popular interest in the country's vital concerns. Prohibiting political monopolies, it encourages broader participation in political leadership. Curbing political dynasties has always public support.

The public, interested in democratization, looks forward to party observance of this political principle enunciated now by the President. In the coming Batasan elections, where certain governors want to challenge incumbent assemblymen of the same party, adherence to the Presidential guideline would mean that the governor must run in the election himself, instead of adopting the ruse of fielding immediate relatives, which practice builds political dynasties.

Declaring a free zone in the province will resolve in such a case who really is the more widely supported leader, the genuine asset to the party acclaimed by the people.

CSO: 4200/254



MUSLIM LEADER ON UNIDO FAILURES, AQUINO VIRTUES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Dec 83 p 7

[Commentary by Datu Firdausi I. Y. Abbas, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Muslim Assembly of the Philippines: "Ninoy, National Reconciliation and the Bansa Moro"]

[Text] For national reconciliation to be truly meaningful and effective, it must seek to unite all sectors of Philippine society. This is the context in which many of us understand it and to which much lip service is given.

As is usual, however, in the ways of men-the proverbial mile lies stretched between what is said and what is done. Which is to say, some of the most vocal advocates of national reconciliation do not mean what they say. Or, to risk the use of a cliché, the tendency is not to practice what is preached.

The often sorry result of this state-of-affairs is--so it goes without saying--division rather than unification, alienation rather than reconciliation.

A good example may be seen in the leadership of UNIDO, which, despite protestations to the contrary--is essentially divisive.

It is divisive because it is unacceptable.

It is unacceptable because it is a leadership that belongs to the same generation and which shares the same outlook, as Mr. Marcos and his tribe of sycophants, opportunists and apologists. Nothing distinguishes the leadership of the UNIDO from the leadership of the KBL. They are all of the same mold who would not hesitate to use the same means to achieve the same ends. While Mr. Marcos thrives on propaganda, the UNIDO rides on sloganeering. It is thus a case of the pot lecturing the kettle for its blackness.

It is unacceptable because its leadership is divided. Only recently, high-ranking Muslim officers of the UNIDO called for secession. Was this with the blessing of the UNIDO? If it was, then it is divisive. If it was not, then

the unity of UNIDO is doubtful. As such, its call for national reconciliation suffers from credibility.

Indeed, those who now claim to be the champions of the people, are in sharp con-

trast to what Ninoy Aquino was in life. They are even more sharply contrasted to what Ninoy Aquino now is in death. Try their best they will but they only end up being pathetic parodies of him.

In Ninoy Aquino we saw a transformation of the old politician. Here was someone who had eschewed his past and who was willing to face the future anew — with new ideas and conceptions almost totally unrelated to what he had previously been and to what he had previously held. In Ninoy Aquino was a man who was not rooted to his past.

In him, indeed, the message of national reconciliation was clear. To those among us who stood fast and kept vigil for freedom in the mountain fastnesses or in foreign soil, to whom the hours were one continuous chain of darkness — national reconciliation gave a glimpse, a vision of the dawn, over our native-land.

To us, Filipino Muslims, he was the only one who dared to approach our problem in the south squarely and forthrightly. It was he alone who dared unite, rather than divide, the revolutionary leadership in exile. To them he held aloft the promise of reconciliation — that it would, if properly implemented, be based on justice, freedom and democracy.

No other Philippine leader has ever dared

as much.

No other Philippine leader has advocated as much.

Indeed, no other Philippine leader has ever seriously considered that problem of the legitimate aspirations of the Bangsa Moro of the south as much as he did.

We were fortunate, at least, to have had a brief moment with this great man.

The assassin's bullet that felled him found its mark likewise in the hearts of the mujahiddeen who believed in him, who, for a fleeting moment had hoped, that soon justice will be done and the more than three hundred years of struggle will finally come to an end. Their hope, died with Ninoy that day.

But that is not where it ends. That is not where we end.

The lesson propounded to us by Ninoy Aquino is now a necessary yardstick with which to measure the rest of the forces in the country today.

Now, more than ever, anyone who comes after him must measure up to the breath of his vision and his stature — this is *sine qua non*.

Those who claim to champion the people's

cause, to represent their ideals, hopes and aspirations, who contend to be our liberators, must do more than merely to establish that Mr. Marcos' privilege to stay in office has been forfeited.

Rather than rely on Mr. Marcos' weakness, they must stand on their own strength.

The people demand a program of government that may not be the panacea to all our political and economic ills, but shall provide a working mechanism which will be a sound basis for feasible reforms and rehabilitation.

But foremost, they must have the courage to overcome themselves and the capacity to rise above trivialities — petty issues that tend to confuse instead of clarify, that beg the question rather than confront it.

These are the criteria for today's leadership — a criteria established by the late Ninoy Aquino, and the Filipino people, in fitting tribute to his exemplary courage, his Filipinism, his great sacrifice, that our republic may be reborn — will not, cannot settle for less

ROMBLON ELECTION CAMPAIGN VIEWED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Dec 83 p 27

[Article by Mar Romero]

[Text] ALCANTARA, Romblon--The political pot in this island province has started to boil pointing to the possibility of a two-cornered fight between the candidates of United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) and the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) in the May 1984 Batasang Pambansa election.

Businessman and civic leader Natalio M. Beltran Jr. has already announced that he is definitely running for assemblyman under the banner of UNIDO against whoever will be proclaimed the official KBL bet.

Beltran, who hails from Odiongan, biggest town in this province in terms of population, is likely to be pitted by the opposition against Assemblyman Nemesio Ganan Jr. who will certainly run for reelection.

Ganan, who comes from San Adres, is claimed to be sure of becoming the official KBL candidate even if he is opposed by Gov. Manuel Solidum, KBL provincial chairman, in a convention since the assemblyman has more loyal followers.

The other candidate, likely to be put up by the Nacionalista Party, is not expected to figure prominently in the fight since the NP made a very poor showing in the last gubernatorial election.

The NP candidate for governor in the last local election was Gil Moreno, son of the Public Works Secretary Florencio Moreno, a two-term congressman from this island province.

"Indications show that the Morenos will not run for any elective post this time and if ever they will decide to participate in political activity it is only to support either Ganan or Beltran," political observers said.

Observers said this political development shows that the voters here will overwhelmingly support the shift from regional to provincial representation in the Batasan, the abolition of block voting and other electoral reforms proposed by the Batasan committee on revision of laws and constitutional amendments.

INDUSTRIES ENCOURAGED TO ACCEPT RAW MATERIAL INVESTMENTS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 30 Nov 83 pp 10, 9

[Article by George T. Nervez]

[Text] THE Central Bank has encouraged vital industries to accept foreign equity investments in the form of raw materials, supplies and capital goods needed to sustain their operations.

The CB issued operating guidelines No. 4 allowing necessary imports of vital industries provided these are converted into foreign equity in the importing local company.

The CB also allowed banks to use their allocation from the foreign exchange pool to pay imports under open account (O/A) and documents against acceptance (D/A) that have matured or are still outstanding as of Nov. 22, 1983, under certain conditions.

These two modes of importation will enable local companies additional avenues of getting raw materials needed to sustain operations, the CB said.

THE CB previously allowed imports of priority items through letters-of-credit (L/Cs), no-dollar or consignment basis, export deduction schemes, and prepayments.

Among the necessary imports allowed as advance foreign equity are raw materials, supplies, spare parts or other items needed for a company's operation.

It said a company in an essential industry may apply for the approval and registration of foreign investment in the form of necessary imports.

The CB added it will coordinate directly with the Board of Investments (BOI) on the proposed importation.

It assured action within 48 hours on the import application, without prejudice to subsequent verification of the value of the imported items.

ESSENTIAL items may be imported under O/A or D/A arrangements, under operating guidelines No 5, subject to the following conditions.

--The bank is assured of new O/A and D/A arrangements.

--The Importer can show proof that a foreign supplier has made an equivalent amount of shipment or the same commodity under a minimum 180-day O/A and D/A.

--Any single shipment will not exceed three months' inventory.

--The importer employs substantial number of manpower.

--The importer supplies other vital industries.

The CB said matured O/A and D/A obligations are not eligible for forward cover under operating guidelines No. 3.

UNDER Circular No. 970 (dated Nov. 4, 1983), commercial banks are required to turn in all their foreign exchange receipts to a CB foreign exchange pool.

The pooled foreign exchange will be used to make payments in accordance with a priority system that will provide for (1) oil imports, (2) official development assistance loans, (3) trade related payments for (a) inputs to export products, (b) raw materials for vital domestic industries and (c) food grains, (4) interest on bank loans, (5) interbank loans and trade related credits.

To be surrendered are receipts from export bills, services, transfers and over-the-counter transactions and other similar receipts which are credited to "Due from other Banks" accounts.

CSO: 4200/254

LABOR MINISTER PROPOSES OVERSEAS WORKERS BE ALLOWED TO VOTE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 1 Dec 83 p 1

[Text]

**LABOR** Minister Blas F. Ople proposed yesterday that overseas Filipino workers be allowed to vote in the 1984 Batasan elections.

Ople is in Paris to discuss with French contractors the possible employment of Filipino workers in their Middle East projects. He said some 600,000 Filipinos overseas workers would benefit from the absentee vote.

Philippine service contractors who joined him in Paris for the meeting with French contractors said Filipino overseas workers are keen on the exercise of the right of suffrage.

Ople, however, said the right to vote for Filipinos in countries where

they have become immigrants but not yet citizens will be subject to further consultations.

**UNLIKE** immigrants, Ople said contract workers fully retain their legal residence in the Philippines.

He said citizens of the US, Japan, France and most European countries who are overseas, including members of their armed forces diplomatic corps, are allowed to vote in homeland elections.

Although he said the framers of both the 1935 and the 1973 Constitutions did not anticipate what he called the "labor force explosion" overseas.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BORROWINGS DROP BY 35 PERCENT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 1 Dec 83 p 3

[Text]

**THE COMMISSION** on Audit has reported a substantial decline in local government borrowings through effective mobilization of limited resources.

COA Chairman Francisco S. Tantuico Jr. said the local governments had a total public debt of P67.7 million in 1982, or a decrease of 34.96 percent as against borrowings the previous year.

Tantuico said the figures were embodied in the local government audit report for 1982, copies of which were recently submitted to the President, the Prime Minister and the Batasan speaker.

The audit report, prepared by COA's local government audit office, contains the summary of financial statements for the various local government units consisting of 76 provinces, 60 cities and 1,525

municipalities.

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**THE REPORT**, however, did not cover loans of the Metro Manila Commission, which is governed by separate set of laws and rules on public borrowings.

Of the total outstanding public debt of local governments as of the end of last year amounting to P713.4 million, only P12.9 million came from foreign lenders, the report said.

The rest were obtained from domestic sources with government financing institutions lending the bulk of P548.4 million.

Tantuico said the expenditures of the local governments did not exceed their income in 1982. They disbursed a total of P5.7 billion for all kinds of obligations, leaving an operational surplus of P283 million by the end of the year.



CARDINAL SIN HAILS AFP ON CIVIL RULE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 27 Nov 83 pp 1, 6

[Text]

**JAIME CARDINAL** Sin has lauded the military for having publicly committed itself to civilian supremacy.

"They (the officers and men of the armed forces) have repeatedly restrained any intentions of using their considerable power to serve their own ends," Cardinal Sin said in a speech during the joint celebration of the military vicariate and AFP chaplain service.

Cardinal Sin said "even in times of turmoil, in times when the spirit of protest hovers over the land, I pray that the military establishment will have the fortitude to deal with the problems with non-violence."

He said he is "thankful that the military establishment is composed of dedicated men of peace devoting all their energies so that the men they serve, trained though they are in the art and science of war, work tirelessly in the interest of country and national unity."

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**FOR HIS PART**, Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, said he believed that the sustenance of one's religious faith "truly contributes to the total effort of solidifying the stability and progress of the nation, beyond the spiritual strength that we derive therefrom."

"We will uphold the Constitution and live by its declaration of principles and national policies at all times," Ver said.

PHILIPPINES

NEGROS BISHOP, ARMY CONFER ON AFP KIDNAP, MURDER CHARGES

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 5 Nov 83 p 10

[Article by Abby Tan]

[Text] MANILA, Friday--Four high-ranking Army officers have gone to Bacolod, 350km south-east of Manila, to confer with Bishop Antonio Fortich after reports of murders and kidnappings by Philippines soldiers.

Bishop Fortich, the Catholic leader of the island of Negros in the central Philippines, said farmers in four villages had refused to cut sugar-cane in a church-run co-operative near Kabangkalan, 60km south of Bacoloo, because of the incidents three weeks ago.

Kabangkalan is near the parish of an Australian priest, Father Brian Gore, who with two other priests and 10 other church workers, is facing charges of murder, rebellion and sedition.

Bishop Fortich reported that five soldiers were ambushed and killed in mid-October by armed men believed to be from the communist New Peoples Army (NPA).

Subsequently, a village leader was killed and suspicion centred on the men of the 51st Battalion, headed by Colonel Ricardo Mistadez.

Then, villagers claimed, armed men in civilian clothes brought a hood man to pick out NPA suspects responsible for the ambush of the soldiers. Nine farmers were taken away and have not been seen since.

Colonel Mistadez has denied that his men were involved.

# AUSTRALIAN CHURCH REPRESENTATIVES SAY AID 'MILKED' BY ARMY

Brisbane THE COURIER MAIL in English 5 Nov 83 p 14

[Text] **SYDNEY.**— Australian aid to the Philippines is being milked to strengthen the country's military position with little of it going to help the people, according to two church leaders.

The Rev. Dorothy McMahon, of the Pitt Street Uniting Church, urged the Australian Government to stop all aid to the Philippines until the Marcos Government either changed its policies or was replaced.

Miss Mandy Tibbey, a representative of the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace who recently returned from the Philippines, said Australia must not align itself with a country that placed national security above the interests of its people.

Ms McMahon and Miss Tibbey spoke in Sydney yesterday at a conference called by the Australian Council of Churches.

Ms McMahon said the misuse of aid to the Philippines varied from project to project.

"Aid is being used to build roads to country areas where the people have no use for them but are, in fact, built for use by the military," she said.

Ms McMahon was one of four Australian delegates to the International Ecumenical Conference on the Philippines in New York last month which looked at human rights violations in that country.

She said the call for a cessation of aid by Australia was not yet a policy of the Australian Council of Churches but a request for a change in Government policy came from the Filipino delegates at the New York conference.

Ms McMahon said Filipino speakers at the New York conference had placed themselves at great risk in their own country.

Yesterday's conference was told that Filipino peasants had called on Miss Tibbey's Ecumenical Movement to visit the Philippines on a fact-finding mission to

give the rest of the world an understanding of alleged violations taking place.

Information gathered from documented cases by Miss Tibbey's group showed that between January 1982 and March 1983, 9141 people had been tortured in the Philippines.

According to Miss Tibbey, who was in Manila when the Opposition leader, Benigno Aquino, was assassinated, this was the last straw.

"After the Aquino death something happened to the people in the cities — they said that's enough, we can't put up with any more of this," she said.

"They broke through this atmosphere of fear and we saw an upsurge of opposition to the Government through rallies, strikes and protests.

"Marcos can't regain his popularity now — the best thing he can do is to resign and call for free and open elections."

BRIEFS

KKK LOAN ARREARAGES POSTED--The names and addresses of KKK borrowers with loan arrearages under the KKK regular program will be posted every month at the provincial and municipal halls, it was announced by Deputy Secretary General Jose Conrado Benitez. Benitez has directed the regional action officers (RAOs) to implement this order to increase credit consciousness in the field and enhance the sense of personal and social responsibility of Kilusan beneficiaries. The public notice will indicate the amount of the loan, the outstanding arrearage, and, if the borrowers is a corporation or cooperative, the names of the entity's president and treasurer. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Nov 83 p 5]

CSO: 4200/254

VOFA COMMENTS ON SRV-USSR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

BK071326 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Vietnamese 1050 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 31 October, Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong and Soviet First Vice Premier Geydar Aliyev signed a long-term program for the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

A careful look at this program will show that although it will aid Vietnam in developing its national economy, it will be of even greater benefit to the Soviet Union. Noteworthy is the fact that this program contained an important clause which clearly stipulated that Vietnam must use its agricultural and industrial products mainly to meet the needs of the Soviet Union and that Vietnam's long-term 5-year economic development plans must be formulated in accordance with the Soviet Union's 5-year development plans. Moreover, Soviet advisers will be sent to Vietnam to direct the implementation of this program at all levels as the Soviet Union sees fit.

Based on these terms, the projected long-term and broader Vietnam-Soviet cooperation will only weaken Vietnam economically, forcing it to depend on the Soviet Union endlessly. This growing dependence will be hard to break and will inevitably further enhance Soviet political influence in Vietnam. For its part, if the Soviet Union has agreed to invest to help restore the Vietnamese economy, it is because it realized that it will reap immense benefits as a result. From Vietnam, the Soviet Union will get the military bases at Cam Ranh Bay and the permission to stay permanently in this region, forcing Vietnam to constantly remain under its influence.

This long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union was signed in a year when Vietnam reported that it may produce enough food for domestic consumption for the first time. A closer look at the emergency aid to be provided by the Soviet Union for Vietnam under this program, however, will show that Moscow wanted to stress the need to urgently develop agriculture first and that it has canceled many industrial projects. This has revealed the weakness of the Vietnamese economic system, which, contrary to the Vietnamese authorities' claims, is still incapable of undertaking a program for the development of heavy industry.

Military sources have openly reported the indisputable failure of Vietnam's policy designed to increase production. This year, Vietnam has suffered a shortfall of 4 million metric tons in grain production and has had to adopt an emergency program forcing the Kampuchean people to send paddy to feed the Vietnamese people.

CSO: 4209/91

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### FATHERLAND FRONT URGES BUYING GOVERNMENT BONDS

BK130752 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] The VFF Central Committee Presidium recently issued an appeal calling on compatriots at home and abroad to enthusiastically buy government bonds for national construction. Following is the full text of the appeal.

Dear compatriots at home and abroad,

After half a century of sacrifice and struggle under the leadership of the CPV, our people have gained independence and our nation has been unified. At present our people throughout the country are singlemindedly implementing the sacred testament of great President Ho Chi Minh which says: As long as the mountains, the rivers and the people still exist, and once the U.S. aggressors have been defeated, we will build our country 10 times better than it is now.

Under the party's clear-sighted leadership, our people have overcome numerous difficulties and have gradually restored and developed our national economy, thus firmly bringing it toward the socialist system. In all regions of our fatherland, from cities to rural areas and from the delta to mountainous zones, various socialist projects have been and are being built. We have also prepared conditions for bigger construction projects so as to bring in industrialization and thereby guarantee a prosperous and happy life for our people and future generations.

During the war of resistance for national salvation, our compatriots consistently made great efforts, endured hardship, and sacrificed their flesh and blood to defend our country. Today, for the cause of national construction and defense, our compatriots have not stinted on their labor and money and have contributed their utmost efforts to making our country more beautiful and our fatherland more prosperous and stronger.

The state has just decided to issue government bonds for national construction. This is aimed at allowing all strata of our people--workers, peasants, intellectuals, industrialists, traders, people of various nationalities, religious men and women at home and abroad--to contribute to building the fatherland. This is an opportunity for our compatriots to show their wholehearted love for their country, their spirit of socialist collective mastery, and their sense of self-reliance and responsibility for future generations by practicing thrift and saving money to extend loans for the state to build the nation.



The VFF calls on all compatriots at home and abroad to develop their patriotic tradition, enthusiastically buy government bonds for national construction, and motivate their friends to buy government bonds.

For the socialist fatherland, for the people's happiness, and for the future of our younger generation, let us enthusiastically participate in the campaign to buy government bonds for national construction.

CSO: 4209/90

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

1983 WORK, 1984 TASKS--The Vietnam Democratic Party Central Committee held a plenary meeting 4-December to review the party's 1983 work and discuss the guidelines for its 1984 talks. The participants unanimously noted that in 1983, in light of the Fifth CPV Central Committee plenum resolution, our people have scored many new achievements in the fields of politics, economics, diplomacy, national defense, culture and social affairs, thus steadily advancing the undertaking of socialist revolutionary construction and defense of the socialist fatherland. The participants voiced their full agreement with, and warm welcome for, the resolution of the Fourth CPV Central Committee plenum, as well as ideological and organizational issues. The participants approved the guidelines for the party's 1984 tasks. [Text] [OW120145 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Dec 83]

CSO: 4209/90

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### HUYNH TAN PHAT INTERVIEWED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

OW120351 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Voice of Vietnam correspondent's interview with Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Chairman, could you please tell us about the purpose and significance of the issuance of government bonds for national construction and about the differences and similarities between the currently issued government bonds and those issued in the past?

[Huynh Tan Phat] After achieving national independence and reunification, our people, bringing into full play their patriotism, have been striving together to rebuild our country in order to advance it along the path to progress, civilization, prosperity and power; to ensure that our country's independence remains stable and lasting; and to gradually improve and upgrade our people's living conditions and make their lives increasingly decent and happy.

With that purpose in mind, and in order to create a basis for the country's socialist industrialization, the state has built many essential key projects, which are decisive for our national economy. Some concrete examples, as you comrade know, are the Da River hydroelectric power plant, the Tri An hydroelectric power plant, the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant, the Bim Son and Hoang Thach cement plants, the five spinning mills, the Bai Bang and Tan Mai paper mills, the Lam Thao phosphorous fertilizer plant, and the stepped up survey for, and exploitation of oil and gas.

Our country's total electric output is now only 3.8 billion kWh. The Da River hydroelectric power plant alone will have an estimated electric output of 9 billion kWh. We have upgraded the output of the Cogido paper plant, which was left behind from the enemy regime, from 5,000 to 10,000 tons of paper annually. We also have the Tan Mai paper mill, with an annual output of 18,000 tons. In the future, the Bai Bang paper mill alone will produce 50,000 tons of paper annually, and we will increase the output of the Tan Mai paper mill from 18,000 tons to 50,000 tons annually. Another example is the five spinning mills. With the available silk fiber and yarn, we have enough raw materials to produce 310 million meters of materials. That amount of material plus the current cloth output can help meet our people's needs. Also, we are continuing to build many more factories and many more essential capital construction projects which are decisive for our national economy.

If the state can secure more capital from the people, it will be able to make more concentrated investments in order to promptly complete the factories under construction. That will further accelerate the process of our country's socialist industrialization, rapidly boost our economy, and create, at an early date, the conditions for improving our people's living standards and for overcoming many existing difficulties in our people's lives.

Therefore, confident in the people's patriotism and their revolutionary fervor, the state has decided to issue government bonds and to motivate the people to voluntarily extend a loan to the state by purchasing government bonds, so that the state can further increase and further concentrate its investments on key projects, as I have said before. By purchasing government bonds, the people have an opportunity to manifest their ardent patriotism, their spirit of self-reliance and collective mastery, their strong faith in the party and the state, their faith in the bright future of our nation, and also their high sense of responsibility to future generations.

As for the difference between the government bonds issued during the past wars of resistance and the currently issued government bonds, I think that the two types of government bonds have the same purpose of serving the interests of the people and our nation. However, in the past the purpose was national salvation, but now it is national construction. And now we are issuing government bonds under conditions in which our people have achieved total national independence, government control is firmly in our hands, and our economy is also making headway and will certainly develop more vigorously. Of course, that is further assurance for the currently issued government bonds.

[Correspondent] Could I ask you, Chairman, to clarify the principle of voluntariness in the purchase of government bonds for national construction as well as the rights of its buyer.

[Huynh Tan Phat] As you comrade know, the related political bureau resolution and state decree uphold the principle of voluntariness. Certainly, there is no coercion, no compulsion, either obvious or subtle. People buy government bonds on the basis their clear understanding of their purpose and significance and as a manifestation of their deep patriotism. People can select the types of categories of government bonds as they wish, according to their income levels. Voluntariness is also evident from this: The state, while advocating the issuance of government bonds, has entrusted the front and mass organizations and bodies that are members of the front with the large-scale publicity campaign.

Regarding the rights issue, government bonds, that is bonds issued by the state, must be guaranteed by state law, first of all, with regard to the right of bond ownership. That is, government bonds are considered private property of a citizen, as stipulated in the constitution. The bond holder has thus the right to [?cade] it to whoever he wants to or have it inherited by his offspring as he does regarding other items of his private property. The law also guarantees that all debts must be paid, fully and on time; that when a loan to the state, in cash or in kind, is repaid, it does not suffer devaluation compared with the time when the bond was bought. Moreover, those who make great sacrifice in

the purchase of government bonds, such as low-income people who reserve a relatively large part of their income to buy government bonds and thus to contribute to nationbuilding, will be cited, commended, or rewarded by the state, the front or mass organizations and bodies.

I think that the state, of course, must duly concern itself with the issue of people's rights, as I have already expounded. But, as far as our people are concerned, I think that patriotism plays a major role, because our people have always manifested a splendid, glorious tradition: They have always been ready to answer, whenever needed, any call from the fatherland, the revolution. Before, in the war of resistance for national salvation, our people never failed to make sacrifices; now, in nationbuilding, I think that they will not hesitate to contribute their energies and wealth to nationbuilding to make our people prosperous and our nation strong. This is for the sake of the bright future of our fatherland. Therefore, I am confident the currently issued government bonds, the policy of issuing government bonds, will be warmly welcomed by our entire people.

[Correspondent] My sincere thanks to you, Chairman.

CSO: 4209/90

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### DECREE ON IMPLEMENTING BOND REGULATION

OW120137 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] On 6 December 1983, the Council of Ministers issued the following decree stipulating details for implementing the regulation on the issuance of government bonds for national construction:

Article 1. The state assures the purchasing power of the money paid for government bonds with industrial commodities of common use, construction materials, and prefabricated housing materials in cities and industrial areas. The lists and prices of these commodities will be made public annually by the Finance Ministry for each issuance of government bonds.

Article 2. Government bonds that are paid for and registered in money, when redeemed, will have their value recalculated based on the change of the price indexes of assured commodities mentioned in Article 1 by comparing their prices during the year of redemption to those during the year of issuance.

Government bonds will be redeemed in cash or assured commodities in accordance with the bond owner's request.

Article 3. Government bonds that are paid for and registered in paddy, when redeemed, will be converted into money according to the following prices:

1. Either according to the incentive purchase price, if the bond owner requests that he be paid in cash or in assured commodities mentioned in Article 1; or
2. According to the purchase price mentioned in two-way contracts if the bond owner requests that he be paid in material supplies or goods provided by the state in accordance with two-way contracts.

Article 4. Government bonds that mature are to be redeemed at local banks or city ward or village savings funds at the bond owner's place of residence. In addition to cash, the bond owner will also receive coupons valid for purchasing the commodities mentioned in Articles 1 and 3 at the nearest state-owned store.

Article 5. If the bond owner wants to transfer his ownership to another person, he will submit a petition in duplicate to the city ward or village People's Committee of his place of residence. The ward or village People's Committee has the responsibility:

1. To certify the petition for transferring the ownership of the government bonds in the presence of the transferer, or someone with delegated authority, and the transferee. It will then register the full name, address and identification card number of the transferee on the back of the bonds.

2. To give one copy of the petition to the transferee and the other copy to his sector or district bank.

Article 6. In case of loss of government bonds, the bond owner will immediately inform the bank of the sector or district where he resides. Immediately after receiving the report, the bank of the sector or district of his place of residence must report to the bank that issued the bonds so that the loss may be registered in the original file. In addition, all the formalities of reporting within the banking system, just as in the case of loss of remittance checks, must be followed.

Article 7. Government bonds that are paid for and registered in foreign currency, when redeemed, will be paid in foreign currency, Vietnamese currency, or assured commodities in accordance with the bond owner's request and in line with the provisions of article 4 of the regulation on the issuance of government bonds for national construction.

The procedure for purchasing, maintaining, transferring, and redeeming government bonds paid for in foreign currencies--transferable and nontransferable--will be determined by the Finance Ministry in coordination with the Foreign Ministry and the Bank for Foreign Trade.

Article 8. All income from government bonds must be deposited into a special account of the central budget. All expenses related to the issuance of government bonds will be borne by the central budget according to the economic distribution system.

Article 9. Agencies concerned are responsible, within the limits of their functions, for supporting the issuance of government bonds. The Finance Ministry, as the central agency for managing the issuance of bonds, is responsible for formulating plans for issuing and redeeming them, determining the system for managing them, and for supervising the implementation of these plans.

Provincial and district financial agencies shall help the People's Committees of their levels guide and supervise the issuance and redemption of government bonds.

The state bank is responsible for printing, managing and issuing government bonds. It shall organize and guide its entire system to perform tasks such as selling government bonds, registering and maintaining files and documents relating to bonds, settling the bond income with the central budget, and redeeming bonds that reach maturity.

The Food Ministry shall organize receiving paddy generated by bonds and settle with the Central Bank at the price of agricultural tax paddy. The State Price



Commission shall determine the prices of commodities assuring the purchasing power of money paid for the bonds. The Foreign Ministry, in coordination with the Overseas Vietnamese Department of the Central Committee, the Labor Ministry, and agencies having foreign relations, shall organize the promotion of bond purchase among overseas Vietnamese and Vietnamese citizens on missions or working or studying abroad.

The State Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry, beginning in 1991, shall plan the commodity funds and budget for redeeming mature bonds in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned regulation and this decree.

Article 10. The chiefs of ministries, state commissions, and other agencies subordinate of the Council of Ministers and the chairmen of the People's Committees of various provinces, cities, and special zones directly subordinate to the central government shall be responsible for implementing this decree.

CSO: 4209/90

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### MEASURES TO ENSURE QUALITY OF PRODUCTS OUTLINED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 83 pp 29-31

[Article by Van Tinh: "About the Current Measures Aimed at Ensuring the Quality of Products"]

[Text] In order to overcome the general decline of quality that now exists we must immediately apply these measures: to include quality as a goal in assigning production plans and in evaluating the work of production installations to fulfill these plans; to determine clear-cut responsibilities, tasks and rights of individuals in their work ranging from preparations for production to production; to have quality registration for products of all kinds; to widen quality registration and certification and issuance of quality seal; to encourage giving more rewards for quality; and to consolidate the system of state organizations in charge of quality control.

All mass organizations must join the administration in this large-scale movement.

In compliance with a directive of the Council of Ministers, in the first 6 months of this year many sectors, localities and production installations were paying attention to reorganizing various aspects of management to ensure a normal development of production, its stability and fulfillment of the plan assigned to them by the state in terms of both quantity and quality. Many important products, such as metal cutters, diesel motors, electric motors, transformers, cutting tools and tool sets (for export), electric fans (for export), beer (for export), etc., retained the level of quality as required by our standards. In the case of other products, such as coal, bicycles, bicycle tires and tubes, etc., the decline of product quality which had been going on for some time was stopped for the first time. However, generally speaking, the quality of almost all industrial products was far from stable; the level of quality was lower than the need for and ability to achieve it; quite a few products

showed an unacceptable decline of quality, such as vacuum bottles (up to 5 percent exploded), rice for domestic consumption (too many grains of unhusked rice were found mixed with rice, as many as 1,400 grains/kilogram in the case of Vinh), bicycle parts (thousands of tons remained unsold), bamboo articles, jute rugs, lacquerwares and embroideries (hundreds of lots could not be delivered to customers because of defects). This situation is creating serious adverse effects for the economy and the lives of millions of people.

We must assert that the fact that the quality of quite a few products does not remain stable and has been declining further is due to the minimum conditions necessary for their production remaining unstable: electric power supply is cut off too frequently and deliberately; materials are not supplied in the right quantities and in accordance with specifications; there are shortages of replacement parts and not enough instruments for measuring and checking. To ask for everything before producing is not realistic, but it is equally unacceptable if we assign production plans without providing the necessary conditions to ensure their fulfillment. This is a current urgent matter that requires the responsible organs and individuals at all levels to consider and resolve.

However, what we must talk about a lot here is the fact that in the case of very many products the quality could have been kept more stable and at a higher level, but we have failed to do so. Although the equipment and workers' occupations and skill levels fully permit quickly overcoming many quality defects, the problem remains unsolvable (such as fighting against vacuum bottles exploding and materials having oil stains, reducing the number of unhusked rice grains being mixed with rice, reducing the quantity of earth and pebbles in coal, raising the protein content in fish sauce, fighting against the problem of cans being broken at the seams, ensuring the interchangeability and durability of machine parts, and so on). This situation originates from subjective reasons and first of all arises from the lack of responsibility and neglecting of many aspects of management on the part of the organs and cadres in charge; it is also due to a lack of popularization and guidance for full application of the procedures and policies aimed at providing the collectives and individuals with moral and material encouragement. Many production installations which deliberately brought into the market products of poor quality and still kept their high prices have not been appropriately criticized and dealt with. Many new products have not gone through pricing and certification of quality; quite a few products have been exported in spite of the fact that they failed to comply with quality requirements, and when there were complaints from customers, the production and foreign trade sectors would blame each other for such complaints. Some localities made a lot of profit by making products of poorer quality than secondary and discarded products. Quite a few individuals were given commendations and rewards in spite of the fact that they had been working carelessly and sloppily, without respect for technical requirements and the law. It is obvious that the management mechanism has had many loopholes and that the management discipline has been seriously violated.

The productivity, quality and effectiveness of industrial production first of all depend on equipment, handicraft skills and management organization. To ensure an absolute respect for technical requirements, discipline and order by every component in production is a condition of decisive significance. Active and flexible creativity is necessary, but it must be understood and done correctly. It is not a synonym of a voluntary change of plan, technical standards or work program. It is even stranger to the habits of working carelessly and sloppily, cheating, evading the checking and control by the state and disregarding the mass opinion. In industrial production, quality is conceived as a combination of the technical functions and value of utilization as they suit the purposes of utilization and users. The quality levels may be different depending on the actual conditions involved, but these levels must be within definite limits. The motto, "do your work to the extent of what you have, and use what you get," is a way of saying that often is aimed at hiding a lack of responsibility, incompetence and even an illegitimate attempt to amass wealth for selfish purposes. Although there still are very many difficulties and wants, consumers cannot accept any kinds of products of any quality levels. Certainly no farmers would accept any D12CV tractors that could be used for no more than 1-2 seasons, as what had happened prior to 1975. Certainly the people would demand grave punishment of those responsible people if they continued to put into the market counterfeit goods, poor-taste goods and goods of seriously low quality, such as fish sauce containing only 1-2 percent of protein, rice containing thousands of unhusked grains, bicycle tires becoming useless within a few months, materials being easily torn because of poor removal of chemicals and bicycle parts being unusable because of fit and very poor wear. And we know very well what will suddenly happen all at once if we lose the export market because we cannot ensure the quality of our goods in accordance with the contracts of sales.

Indeed, our living is demanding an awakening, a basic change in the question of ensuring the quality of our industrial products. Here the demand is not anything very excessive but something really necessary: the economic results for the country and benefits for the people being brought about by means of a quality level being both achievable and acceptable. Since it takes a long time to do this, we should start right now doing what we have clearly seen and found to be possible to do.

There must be consideration and reorganization of planning. The goals to be assigned to enterprises must be calculated on the basis of the standard quality level, with a balance to be maintained in terms of quantities, materials and labor. The assigned volume of production and value of products will be taken into consideration only with the products that attain the standard quality level as they are checked and certified by the product quality control organizations, which issue quality seals and permit products to leave the factories. The percentages of primary and secondary products, as well as the percentages of

the types and quality classes (if any) must also be clearly mentioned in the plans. Those are the actual requirements in the quality plans assigned to enterprises, which must seriously carry them out. As we evaluate the fulfillment of such plans, we must rely on such requirements and needs and should neither overlook nor consider them too lightly. Any enterprises that do not satisfy these needs should in principle be considered having failed to fulfill their plan. In the case of those enterprises that have received notices from the state control organ clearly specifying their quality deficiencies and failures to satisfy the quality needs, their superior management organs must not recognize that the overall plan has been fulfilled without the agreement of the state quality control organ. This is something that must be done first and in a serious manner.

On the basis of the plans and quality needs assigned to the above-mentioned enterprises, we must strictly carry out the following:

- To stress the sense of responsibility and discipline on the part of all components and individuals in the enterprises. We must clearly define their responsibilities and tasks and the work programs covering from preparations for production to production. On the basis of what we have defined, we must regularly check, evaluate, get experience and apply the necessary reward-and-punishment policies and procedures.
- To seriously carry out the registration and certification of quality for products being made, improved products and new products. Any products, whether they are primary or secondary, large or small and made by state enterprises, collectives or individuals, must go through registration and certification of quality before they can be mass produced. This quality registration and certification is done in accordance with specific rules and under the unified leadership of the state Department of Standards, Measures and Quality. This organ is assigned by the state to review designs and production plans for any measuring equipment and instruments and to permit or stop their production. With both the collective and private sectors, this registration and certification must be carried out simultaneously and in conjunction with business and occupational registration.
- To widen the registration, certification and issuance of quality seals by the state to include the products that have attained a high and stable quality level. This has a deep and positive significance as it is aimed at promoting good quality at the root of the social labor organization and arouses all factors, first of all the human factor, for concentration on the goal of having high quality, good results and considerable savings in the entire social production. This work should be done with all kinds of products in every production sector. We will attach importance first to products to be exported, means of production and the most vital consumer goods, of course. When we reach a certain



level of development, the quantities and values of the products to be certified and issued the state quality seals will become the basic product quality goal of the state plan. Closely linked with the state certification and seals of quality are appropriate markup percentages for these products (3-5 percent for products having type-I seals, 7-10 percent for products having high-level seals, based on industrial wholesale prices minus the state enterprise share).

- To widely adopt various forms of organization and procedures to encourage cadres and workers to work for quality and to make products of quality, such as assigning self-control seals along with rewards (for instance, 10 percent of monthly wages); paying wages on the basis of the set norms and the products having satisfied the quality needs; rewarding or punishing for attaining or failing to attain the permitted levels in connection with secondary and discarded products; rewarding for improvement and initiative aimed at raising product quality. To organize regular seminars on the question of ensuring product quality within groups, production teams and sections in charge of plans, supply of technical materials and product quality control, as well as in party organizations, trade unions and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. We should hold conferences for exchange of experiences among the units or individuals who have done work of quality and made quality products.

- To quickly consolidate the system of organizations in charge of checking and controlling the quality of products right inside each enterprise. This function must be included in the daily production operations of directors, managers, heads of production teams, engineers and workers, as well as in ideological leadership as provided by party organizations, trade unions and the Youth Union. The product quality control organizations, along with their verifying and testing means, must be further strengthened and reorganized; training in doing work in accordance with lessons is aimed at making them both responsible and professionally capable so as to truly become a staff and assault force in the fight for high product quality. We must have good and serious treatment, both spiritual and material, for them as the people who are directly engaged in production and are entitled to the same benefits as the direct producers. As we consolidate the product quality control organizations in the enterprises, we must at the same time consolidate and strengthen many aspects of the organizational system of the standards, measures and quality organ. The unified leadership over organization and professional and technical matters within this system must be affirmed early and shown in unified organization and regulations. The state organ in charge of controlling the quality of products and goods must further stress its responsibilities, have a more resolute and clearer attitude toward wrongdoings and a greater sense of responsibility and attach greater importance to raising its own professional level.

## AGRICULTURE

### HANOI REVIEWS AGRICULTURE FOR PAST 10 DAYS

BK121204 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summary] To date, the harvesting of the 10th-month rice has basically been completed in the northern provinces. "Some provinces which have finished this work at a lower percentage are Binh Tri Thien, 57 percent of the cultivated area; and Bac Thai and Ha Tuyen, 87-89 percent of the cultivated area each."

Meanwhile, 10th-month rice in the southern provinces has ripened. "To date, these provinces have been able to harvest this rice on only 260,000 hectares or 13 percent of the cultivated area. In general, the harvesting of the 10th-month rice this year has been carried out slowly throughout the country."

Along with intensively harvesting the 10th-month rice, all localities throughout the country are embarking on the cultivation of the 5th month-spring rice. "To date, the northern provinces have finished soil preparation for this rice on more than 416,500 hectares--an increase of 2.9 percent of 12,000 hectares over the same period last year."

Apart from soil preparation, all localities are actively preparing rice seedlings for the cultivation of the 5th month-spring rice. "To date, they have sown 5th month-spring rice seedlings on 73,900 hectares or 125 percent of the area planted with these seedlings during the same period last year." Peasants in the southern province on the cultivation of the 5th month-spring rice. "The provinces which take the lead in the cultivation of this rice--such as Ben Tre and Long An--have planted it on 55-70 percent of the planned area, while other provinces have planted it only 10-20 percent of the planned area."

"With regard to subsidiary and industrial crops, to date, all localities throughout the country have planted these crops on 230,000 hectares--as large as the area planted with these crops during the same period last year. Noteworthy is that the area of subsidiary and industrial crops in the north this year has decreased by 8.6 percent while the area of these crops in the south has increased by more than 29 percent compared with the same period last year." Thanks to sunny and warm weather, these crops--particularly soybeans--are developing satisfactorily.



"With regard to fertilizer in preparation for the 5th month-spring crop cultivation, to date, only 150,000 out of a total 550,000 metric tons of phosphorous fertilizer have been supplied to various localities." Meanwhile, the area of duckweeds is still small and represents only 55 percent of that during the same period last year.

"As for livestock breeding, according to the figures released by the general statistics department on 1 October, our country now has 4.669 million head of cattle, including 2.5 million water buffaloes, 11.18 million pigs, and 82 million head of poultry. Compared with 1982, the number of water buffaloes increased by 2.2 percent, the number of cows and oxen 11.6 percent, the number of pigs 3.7 percent, and the number of poultry 6.2 percent."

Along with preparing for the winter-spring crop cultivation and intensively harvesting the 10th-month rice, all localities should step up work related to grain collection, striving to ensure that all set norms for this task are satisfactorily fulfilled.

CSO: 4209/90

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

GRAIN PROCUREMENT FULFILLED--According to the Ministry of Food, as of 2 December Quang Ninh Province had fulfilled its grain obligation for this year's 10th-month crop. The Council of Ministers chairman has commended the province's cadres and people for their efforts in promptly and completely fulfilling the grain obligation, thus taking the lead among northern provinces. The Council of Ministers chairman expressed the hope that the cadres and people of Quang Ninh Province will strive to increase production in the winter-spring crop, practice thrift, and sell more grain and goods to the state thereby contributing, together with people throughout the country, to firmly solving the grain problem through production and domestic procurement. [Text] [BK130742 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Dec 83]

CSO: 4209/90

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### SOVIET DIRECTOR OF UNION DISCUSSES VIETNAMESE-SOVIET COOPERATION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 83 p 3

[Article: "Commemorating the 5th Anniversary of the Signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and the 66th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution: Vietnamese-Soviet Cooperation In the coal Sector"]

[Text] The Zarubezhugol All-Union [Foreign coal supplies Association], which is subordinate to the Soviet Ministry of Coal Industry, is very well known in coal sectors in many countries. This organization has had long and close relations with its Vietnamese colleagues. Prior to the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and cooperation, we suggested that Nikolay Sakharov, the director general of the All Union, list the contributions of the Soviet miners in this very important work and inform [people] about the process of technical cooperation with Vietnam and the results of this.

Nikolay Sakharov said that:

"Before talking about cooperation with Vietnam, I want to stress that at present in Vietnam, coal is the only type of fuel that will determine the growth not only of the energy sector but of the country's whole national economy.

"As we know, in 1955, the Soviet Union began actively helping Vietnam conduct geological surveys, and [foreign] specialists gave special attention to surveying for coal deposits. Coal extraction equipment was sent to Vietnam. Beginning in 1959, the Soviet Union began providing regular technical and economic help in designing, building and using coal enterprises.

"For example, during the period 1955-1964, with the help of the Soviet Union, in northern Vietnam more than 90 enterprises were built, and this made it possible to extract 90 percent of the exploitable coal.

"During that period, we sent more than 2,500 Soviet specialists to Vietnam. Pham Van Dong, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, has said that the help provided by the Soviet specialists is a wonderful manifestation of a spirit of friendship that can be found only in a socialist and communist system--the spirit of friendship taught to us by Lenin.

"Our specialists were present and worked in Vietnam during the very difficult years of the war against the American aggressors. They participated in restoring and rebuilding coal mines, such as the Van Danh mine, the enriched ore plant, the Hau Tu mine, the Coc Sau mine, the Deo Nai mine, the Mong Duong mine and so on. After the war ended, surveys were conducted even more energetically. By 1978, the amount of coal extracted had increased another 3.8 million tons.

"As we know," continued Sakharov, the "Fifth Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party has put forth basic guidelines for developing the country's economy during the coming period and given large tasks to the coal sector: By 1985, it must reach the goal of extracting 8.5 to 9 million tons of coal a year. And by 1990, it must be extracting 13-14 million tons. A large-scale construction project has been revealed in order to hit these targets."

What is the Soviet Union doing to help [Vietnam] complete the above tasks?

"The Soviet Union is drawing up plans," said Sakharov, "producing designs and sending specialists to provide technical help at the projects.

"According to agreements that have been signed, the Soviet Union is to provide technical help to build and use the coal mines that were surveyed with our help, such as the Ha Tu, Coc Sau, Deo Nai and Cao Son mines.

"In all, the Soviet Union has provided technical help for 20 coal projects, including 7 surface mines and 5 deep mines, and equipped 2 road construction enterprises of the coal sector. With the help of the Soviet specialists, Vietnam has formed the first mine support units.

"At many projects, our miners are working side by side with their Vietnamese colleagues. This year, about 100 Soviet specialists with excellent standards and long work experience are working at Vietnamese coal enterprises.

"All the specialists are satisfactorily fulfilling their international obligations, and they are loved by their Vietnamese colleagues. These include specialists Kondrachenko, Boichenko, Zomaev, Pushkin, Ziaphulin, Tzarosuk, Potapov and many others.

"At present, the Soviet Union is putting forth a general program for expanding the Soviet coal industry through 1990 and calculated through the year 2000. The unit directly responsible for implementing the plans is the "Ghip-so-sac" [Vietnamese phonetics] Institute, which is subordinate to the Ministry of Coal Industry in Leningrad.

"I would like to tell you about the work of the group responsible for implementing things in the coal industry, a group that is subordinate to the Council for Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation Between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

"This group was formed for the purpose of improving cooperative results and coordinating the activities of the two sides more closely. The Soviet section is under the control of the first vice minister of coal industry, Mikhail Schadov, while the Vietnamese section is under the control of the vice minister of mines, Nguyen Duc Phan.

"At a recent meeting of the group that was held in Moscow last spring, the two sides examined the situation at the technical cooperation projects and put forward specific measures for both the Soviet Union and Vietnam with the aim of improving construction and increasing the effectiveness of coordinating our technical operations.

"At the same time, the two sides clearly pointed out a number of shortcomings that we and our Vietnamese friends must overcome.

"I would also like to mention that because of the active measures, the situation improved in 1983. During the first 6 months of the year, for example, the amount of overburden removed increased 80 percent and extracting targets increased 23 percent as compared with the same time period last year.

"Because the situation is tense, the Soviet specialists will help organize repair units in Vietnam and produce a number of types of parts for mining equipment on the spot. The conditions for doing this exist. At present in Vietnam, there is a good foundation for making repairs--the Cam Pha Mining Equipment Repair Plant, the Uong Bi Central Machine Plant and so on. The equipment used in mining is very expensive and highly productive. Because of this, the equipment cannot be allowed to sit idle."

What have you observed about training cadres for Vietnam?

"The Soviet Ministry of Coal Industry has regularly provided Vietnam help in training cadres for the coal sector and improving their technical standards.

"For example, every year, we provide training for 80 to 90 Vietnamese specialists and workers. We give them practical training at the sector's most progressive mines, machine production enterprises and projects.

"During just the third Five-Year Plan of Vietnam, approximately 500 Vietnamese cadres and workers will receive training in the Soviet Union.

"Using this form of cooperation, attendant methods will be developed. The Soviet specialists will transmit their knowledge to the Vietnamese cadres and workers at the places of work or at the training classes. More than 7,000 people--more than 2,000 in 1982 alone--have received training in this way since the Soviet Union began providing technical help to Vietnam.

"Because of the striking results that have been achieved in developing the mining sector and extracting coal in Vietnam and because of the great efforts that have been made to develop the coal sector, on the 66th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, the Soviet government has bestowed the honorary title of "glorious miner" to Nguyen Chan, the minister of mines, Ho Cuu, the chief engineer at the mining equipment repair plant, Trieu Tung, the director of the Na Duong mine, Nguyen Van Thuan, a power shovel operator at the Cao Son mine, Le Dinh Tam, a worker in the Mong Duong shaft and other Vietnamese miners."

In conclusion, Sakharov said that:

"Work relations between us and our Vietnamese colleagues are very good and there is complete understanding between us in solving the problems. These relations are an accurate reflection of the real results of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

"At the recent plenum of the Soviet Communist Party in June, Y.V. Andropov stressed that 'we support solidarity with all the socialist countries. Together with our close friends and allies--the other socialist countries--we share the same viewpoint: Life not only demands that we increase cooperation; it also demands that we increase the effectiveness and quality of the cooperation.'

"And those are the problems that we are in the process of solving."

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CSO: 4209/86

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### NEW TURBINE GOES INTO OPERATION, POWER SUPPLY SITUATION DESCRIBED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Engineer Do Huu Thang, the deputy director of Power Corporation 1: "The Power Supply Situation After Turbin No 1 at the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Station Goes Into Operation"]

[Text] On 28 October, Turbin No 1, which has a capacity of 110,000 kilowatts, at the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Station joined the national power network. Not only was this a very happy occasion for the cadres and workers in the power sector, but it was also [words illegible] for the people [words illegible]. This is a lofty manifestation of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship. And it is the result of the ardent spirit of labor of the Vietnamese cadres and workers and the Soviet specialists at the work site.

Putting this high-capacity turbine of Pha Lai on line to operate at its peak will support the national economy and create the conditions necessary for new growth in the power sector. The capacity of the northern power system will increase 30 percent. This will contribute to bringing the power generating capabilities and the present power needs of the northern power network into balance and lead to balancing the capabilities of the power sources and load needs when Pha Lai has four turbines in operation in 1985-1986.

Turbine No 1 of the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Station will go into full operation after things are corrected. Stable operations will increase the stability of the system in distributing and supplying electricity and increase the economic effect of the system since the technical parameters of the Pha Lai turbines are more advanced.

However, during the initial stage when Turbine No 1 has just been put into operation, corrections will have to be made, and this will create new difficulties concerning the unstable capacity of the power system.

Whenever a new turbine is put into operation, there has to be a period of adjusting the burning systems of the furnaces in order to ensure that everything is working safely. Normally, this period takes 6 months. Thus, entering 1984, the number of hours of operation based on the



maximum capacity of this turbine will be only 4,000 hours and not the 6,000 hours as planned. During the final months of 1983, the main task is to make adjustments. In order to ensure stability for the system during the period of adjustment at the end of this year, the low capacity of the other [power] plants and of the Thac Ba Hydroelectric Power Station and the Haiphong gas turbine must be mobilized and capacity must be reduced in order to prevent the system from over-heating. Whenever Turbine No 1 of Pha Lai suddenly drops in capacity or stops generating electricity, the Thac Ba station and the Haiphong gas turbine can replace it and thus this will have little effect on the supply of electricity.

Faced with the above situation, the output and capacity of the system during the final days of the year have not shown any notable increase. On the other hand, during the adjustment period, in order to ensure the safety of the equipment at the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Station and of the power network system, an automatic low-frequency discharge system must be installed in order to cut the load capacity as appropriate when there are fluctuations at the Pha Lai station. During this test operation and adjustment period, unannounced power interruptions of the loads will be unavoidable, including the key loads.

In order to exploit the capacity of the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Station, the system of 220-kilovolt and 110-kilovolt transmission lines and the 110-kilovolt stations must be developed along with the electricity distribution network. In particular, in the large cities such as Hanoi and Haiphong, if efforts are not concentrated on improving and building the distribution network, [these cities] will not receive electricity from Pha Lai.

After Pha Lai Turbine No 1 goes into operation, followed by turbines 2, 3 and 4, the capacity of the thermoelectric power stations will increase the total capacity of the power system almost 80 percent. However, the difference between peak-hour and off-hour capacity when not serving agricultural production will reach 60-70 percent. There will be many months when there will be excess power at night (third shift) and the furnaces will have to be turned down. But during the peak hours in the evening, there will be a shortage of electricity and the electricity will have to be disconnected. In order to regulate peak and low-point capacity well and avoid having to disconnect the electricity, the industrial and agricultural loads must carry out the electricity use measures strictly, encourage the use of electricity during the third shift and limit the use of electricity during the peak hours. During the evening hours, every collective, installation and family must systematically save electricity and resolutely oppose the unauthorized use of electricity.

The Pha Lai Electric Power Station has gone into operation. And as everyone knows, this will mark a new turning point for the northern power system and make it possible to gradually eliminate the imbalance between power

capacity and use loads. But during this initial period of test operating and adjusting the equipment, there will continue to be difficulties in electricity production and distribution. But these are just difficulties on the path of development.

In order to be worthy of the love of the people and measure up to their expectations, the cadres and workers in the power sector, particularly the cadres and workers at the Pha Lai Electric Power Station, must make a great effort and strive to reduce the adjustment period and soon put the equipment into stable operation in order to do a better job of supplying electricity for production and daily life. Along with this, they must work quickly to install turbines 2, 3 and 4 and the 220-kilovolt power lines and stations. At the same time, they must accelerate improving and building the electricity distribution network, particularly in the Hanoi zone, virtually eliminate the imbalances in supplying electricity and actively contribute to hitting the targets put forth at the 5th Party Congress.

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CSO: 4209/86

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET SPECIALISTS IN BUILDING SCHOOL, REPAIR STATION REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 83 p 3

[Economic and Social News column]

[Text] Inauguration of Vietnamese-Soviet School for Mechanized Agricultural Workers

At a time when the people of Vietnam and the Soviet Union are engaged in many activities to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Agreement on Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation and the 66th anniversary of the great October socialist revolution, on 24 October, the Ministry of Agriculture organized ceremonies to inaugurate the Vietnamese-Soviet school for mechanized agricultural workers.

This is one of the first vocational schools planned, built and equipped by the Soviet Union.

This was a friendship project in which there was great solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The school has the capacity to train 850 students each session. The skills taught include operating tractors, repairing automobiles and tractors, repairing internal combustion engines, [operating] lathes and milling machines, [using] wood planes and grinders, repairing vehicle and tractor electrical systems, performing electrical welding tasks, installing electricity for agriculture and so on. The classrooms and workshops have all been equipped with fairly complete sets of tools and modern equipment to help the students learn more easily.

The day that construction on the school began, the Soviet Vocational Instruction Committee sent a team of 24 specialists to help us build the school and prepare the conditions for providing training. Clearly recognizing the urgent need to train technical workers for Vietnam, the Soviet specialists, together with the school board, worked tensely to open the first classes once the school had completed building the basic elements. With the willing help of the Soviet specialists and the great efforts of the Vietnamese cadres and students, the first class of 300 students entered the school. The school accepted another

561 students for the second and third classes. And in coming years, it will continue to hold classes to train mechanized agricultural workers to support mechanizing Vietnamese agriculture.

#### Almost 1,000 Technical Workers Have Been Trained For the Rubber Sector

During the past 2 years, the Soviet specialists sent to help us carry on activities at the Vietnam Rubber General Department have overcome the difficulties concerning the weather, means of transportation and work conditions and, together with the Vietnamese workers, repaired and restored many types of vehicles and machines, provided help in organizing technical management and helped us train almost 1,000 technical workers for our country's rubber sector.

At the Phu Rieng Rubber Corporation, a joint Vietnamese-Soviet project, the Soviet specialists have participated in restoring circulation and helped the Vietnamese cadres prepare statistics on the machinery in order to formulate plans for repairing [the machinery] and replacing parts.

The team of Soviet specialists working at the Dong Phu Rubber Corporation, together with the Vietnamese workers, repaired two seriously damaged T130 bulldozers and three DT75 tractors and put them back into operation. The Soviet specialists also participated in performing vehicle and machine technical control tasks and in making small repairs and performing maintenance on "to to" vehicles and pneumatic tire tractors.

At the Dau Tieng and Binh Long rubber corporations, the specialists and construction corporations have repaired, maintained and assembled various types of equipment and made equipment repair plans to support production in 1984.

During the time that they have been here helping Vietnam, the Soviet specialists have worked closely with the Vietnamese workers to overcome the difficulties in production and made many promises to emulate with the Vietnamese workers.

#### Agricultural Tractor Maintenance Station In Trang Bang Put Into Operation

VNA--Tay Ninh recently inaugurated and put into operation a tractor maintenance station in Trang Bang District. This is one of the two agricultural maintenance stations with a capacity of 200 tractors a year that the Soviet Union has helped build in Tay Ninh.

The station has been equipped with various types of modern equipment such as high-pressure pumps, equipment to check the electrical machinery and lubrication systems, welding equipment, all-purpose lathes and so on. Altogether, there are 79 pieces of equipment.

At present, Trang Ban District has 215 tractors. This maintenance station has been built in order to fulfill the repair requirements promptly and to ensure that the machines are kept in regular operation.

During construction, the construction units satisfactorily solved all the problems concerning materials and supplies and quickly put the project into operation. The Soviet specialists went and willingly helped install the equipment, gave the workers at the station guidance in using the new equipment and [helped] repair and perform maintenance on a number of the district's tractors that had broken down.

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CSO: 4209/86

## POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

### REVIEWING 15 YEARS OF SETTLEMENT OF NOMADS IN VIETNAM

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 83 pp 20-23

[ Article by Cu Hoa Van: "Fifteen Years of Settlement of Nomads in Our Country" ]

[Text] Our highlands occupy two-thirds of the country's total area and have nearly 2 million ethnic minority people leading a nomadic life. The campaign for settled farming and settled life in the last 15 years has attained a number of results and experiences. This article reviews past achievements and sets forth guidelines for the time to come, particularly the scientific and technical work to be done to make the settlement of nomads -- our party's position and major policy -- attain good results.

#### I - State of Nomadism

Our ethnic minority people live mostly in the highlands, which have a large area (accounting for two-thirds of the country's total area), occupy an important political and defense position and hold a great economic potential. About 2 million people still do nomadic farming and lead a nomadic life, or have settled down but still do nomadic farming, or lack the necessary base for settled farming and settled life and must therefore destroy the forests to obtain slash-burn land. Their economic and cultural life remain excessively poor as compared to the areas where the settlement of nomads has been achieved and the delta. Many villages do not have any, or a very small base for steady production. They mainly live on destroying the forests to get slash-burn upland fields for farming.

There are in these highlands more than 50 fraternal minorities; not all of them but most of them, and in each minority group not all but a number of people (quite a large number, in fact) still do nomadic farming and lead a nomadic life, or do things of nomadic nature, such as the H'Mong, Dao and Kho Mu people (in the north) and Gia Rai, Ede, Bana and other people (in the south). Most



of these people live in high mountain, border and remote areas, which in most cases had been the bases of the revolution during the resistances against the French and Americans and now are the front in the fight against the Beijing expansionists. The northern highlands have a complex terrain, hills and mountains of steep grade, harsh climate and weather and unfavorable communications, with the mountain and hill land being mostly bare and the forests having been seriously destroyed (in many areas, there no longer are any forests but "forests of rocks," such as Dong Van and Meo Vac in Ha Tuyen Province, Luc Khu in Cao Bang Province, or bare mountains, such as Hoang Xu Phi and Xin Man in Ha Tuyen Province and Bac Ha and Muong Khuong in Hoang Lien Son Province). The population density in the highlands is higher than in the lowlands; for instance, there are 58 people per square kilometer in Ha Tuyen as compared to 73 in Xin Man District. Although in some areas the tendency has been to practice intensive cultivation, the highland people can hardly do anything better than making terraced fields, as the H'Mong people have done in Sa Pa and Hoang Xu Phi, or growing corn in holes of rocks. Consequently, the northern highlands generally can hardly practice intensive cultivation in order to resolve their grain problem; the highlands along the Truong Son Mountain Range, with high mountains, deep abysses and forests that had been destroyed by war (and mostly by American chemicals), along with the nomadic farming habits, have a very poor farming capacity and the people there, prior to the liberation, did not know how to grow wet rice, in spite of the vast land available for a small population. In the Central Highlands, which is a high plateau area of fertile land, although the forests have been destroyed, the degree of cover of the soil still is higher than in other areas. The fact that rainfall is not evenly distributed (6 months of dryness, 6 months of rains) requires the construction of medium and large water conservancy works. While manpower is abundant and strong for the contest against the enemy and nature, the farming techniques remain very poor.

People have destroyed the forests to grow grain crops because of the need to satisfy their material needs and it was beyond their belief that the axes of nomadic farmers would have destroyed millions of hectares of forests, which used to occupy vast areas of land, and turned them into bare and "rocky" mountains. So much topsoil has been washed away and there have been shortages of lumber for house building and of firewood; if this situation is allowed to continue, not only will the people lead an undeserving life but it will also greatly and adversely affect the resources of our country, our environment and the hydroelectric power projects, which we have built, are building and will build in the future.

In the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland, to achieve settled farming and settled life for members of the ethnic minorities who still lead a nomadic life is both a matter of strategic significance for the minority issue in this region and an urgent matter which we must immediately deal with.



## II - Results in 15 Years

Our party and state have adopted early policies to encourage people to achieve settled farming and settled life. Resolution No 71NQ/TW on agricultural development in the highlands, issued by the Political Bureau on 13 February 1963, advocates "gradual organization of settled farming and settled life on the basis of correctly determining the direction for production and technology." Then on 12 March 1968 the Council of Ministers officially issued Resolution No 38-CP to launch a movement for settled farming and settled life to be combined with the cooperativization of nomadic people, for the purpose of building the base for settled farming and settled life to bring them into the collective way of doing things and to satisfy the need for ensuring a stable life, stable thinking and good solidarity for them.

In the last 15 years, the movement for settled farming and settled life has obtained a number of results:

1. We completed a basic investigation to know the socioeconomic situation and natural factors that would directly affect the nomadic farming and life issue. We relied on that investigation and on the natural and social laws to draft a plan for settled farming and settled life. After we had conducted experimental work in a number of areas and extended it quite widely and within a specific time, we determined the production guidelines for settled farming and appropriate residential centers. Although there existed different opinions in a number of areas, mostly a lack of land for grain production, we generally have succeeded in setting a correct direction and, as a result, building many models based on nationalities and regions.

2. Following the direction that had been set, the party committee echelons, mass organizations and administration were encouraging the people to achieve settled farming and settled life by building the material base for the latter and building new villages, the new life and the new man. We patiently opened new land, improved ricefields and built water conservancy works for grain production in the direction of settled farming. We succeeded in opening new land and extending the cultivated area by more than 100,000 hectares; some localities, which had had little or no wet fields and even had not known how to grow wet rice, completed many new land-opening phases -- as in the case of A Luoi District (in Binh Tri Thien Province) which had had only less than 100 hectares of wet fields prior to the liberation and now had more than 1,000 hectares of wet fields for cultivation of long-term industrial crops -- with more than 15,000 hectares (for such crops as tea, coffee, camellia, tung trees, medicinal plants, fruit trees, etc.) and more than 50,000 hectares of afforested land. We contributed to the creation of a number of important economic zones that produced such commodities as cinnamon in Hoang Lien Son, Quang Ninh and other provinces; cay luong (a species of bamboo) in Thanh Hoa; coffee in the Central Highlands, and so on.

In order to serve the movement for settled farming and settled life, we paid attention to building water conservancy works; nearly 2,000 small water conservancy works and more than 16 hydroelectric power stations were built. Special attention was paid to providing drinking water in many ways, including digging more than 4,000 wells, which not only provided clean water in many localities but also were significant for settled life and helped to develop the garden-based economy.

We built more than 9,400 kilometers of roads, including nearly 2,000 kilometers of automobile roads that were usable during the dry seasons (and nearly 200 suspension bridges). The fact that roads were extended to remote areas greatly affected settled farming and settled life, helped to bring the highlands and the delta closer together and was significant in terms of not only serving production and the standard of living but also reinforcing security for the fatherland. The minority people now enjoyed closer contact with the country's economic, political and cultural centers.

In order to build more than 2,000 collective welfare installations, including schools, village public health stations, day nurseries, kindergartens, etc., to provide education to the minority people's children and to treat sick people, many new villages and residential centers were built; for instance, Na Rung Cooperative in Vinh Thanh District (Nghia Binh Province) and Chu Dang Cooperative (Dac Lac Province) built separate housing units to replace the long communal structures that had been accommodating many households, who now had their own gardens -- over 2,000 square meters/household (many households even earned tens of thousands of dong from their settled-farming-and-settled-life gardens).

3. About the production relationships, many production collective and cooperative models were created on the basis of managerial capabilities, natural terrain, production locations and production guidelines, such as Vien Son Cooperative (Hoang Lien Son Province) in which the Dao minority people combined agriculture and forestry by growing both grain crops and cinnamon for export. Chu K'Ty Cooperative (Dac Lac Province), which had not known even how to grow wet rice, now owned wet ricefields, built a dam and a reservoir to get water for its crops, obtained a rice crop yield of more than 6 tons/hectare, owned 3 tractors, totally mechanized the soil-preparation program, and so on. But, generally speaking, the cooperativization in this region remained poor and, in very many localities, existed just in the form.

Some provinces like Dac Lac, Hoang Lien Son and Son La also attracted about 2,000 households totaling more than 5,000 laborers into the state enterprises and state forests. That was a very good way to help those people to move forward quickly and steadily.

4. The movement for settled farming and settled life was making many contributions to training cadres; building and consolidating the party organizations, administration and mass organizations; and stepping up the activities that encouraged development of the economy and culture in those areas.

From the above-mentioned results we can draw the following thoughts and early conclusions:

1. The realities of the movement have proved that the positions and policies of the party and state on this issue, which members of the ethnic minorities agreed to and tried to implement, totally conformed to the needs and aspirations of the masses and were an objective necessity to the effect that nomadic farming and nomadic life should come to an end. Although some points need further study and clarification, we have so far affirmed that only by building a stable life for the ethnic minorities to switch from nomadic to settled farming and life can the nationality policy of the party become a reality in this region.

The country's precious resources, such as its forests, minerals and natural climate, allow the production of special products. First come our forests which protect the land and water in this region; protect the downstream structures of our large, medium and small hydroelectric power works; protect the delta; and also assist our national defense. Consequently, to properly achieve settled farming and settled life will bring about changes in all aspects here and create favorable conditions for a socioeconomic development of the highlands in particular, and for the construction and defense of the fatherland in general.

2. To be able to determine correctly a direction for production, to build the necessary material base and to resolve the grain problem is the basic condition for ensuring successful achievement of settled farming and settled life.

A correct direction for production requires a close combination of agriculture and forestry at the district level in accordance with the production zoning plan. We must determine the allocation of crops and animals on the basis of the characteristics, strengths and production traditions of each area and fully use our land for intensive cultivation to boost grain production to the highest level. Generally speaking, we must make sure that the minimum need for grain can be satisfied locally since this is a condition for achieving settled farming and settled life in a steady manner. If from the very beginning we directly rely on the strengths of individual areas and hope to resolve the grain problem by exchanges of products, in spite of the fact that many units may already produce special products the reality is that the state will not have grain to make exchanges and for a relatively long time will not be able to ensure a balanced supply and transportation of grain to such areas. Whether we like it or not, when there are difficulties in supplying grain, it will be more difficult to

prevent people from destroying the forests and leading a nomadic life. On the other hand, we do not forget the strengths of each area that can contribute to enriching the country just because of difficulties in the grain supply situation. And there are some areas, particularly the northern mountain areas, which must have appropriate grain policies, or at least should avoid requiring fulfillment of obligation with grain. Although resolving the grain problem locally is a difficult thing to do, we must still strive to resolve it, since it has a decisive significance for settled farming and settled life (this includes both rice and subsidiary food crops); on the other hand, we must at the same time develop new strengths, share the contributions with the country as a whole and create a pride for each ethnic minority within the national construction as a whole.

3. The true nature of the movement for settled farming and settled life is to carry on the task of building the production force, to create the new production relationships in the region and to build a new stable production base, which in turn will help to build, consolidate and perfect the new production relationships. If we fail to build an appropriate form of collective labor, we will not have the necessary strength to build the material base for settled farming and settled life. Although the collective production labor, as it was shown lately, will gradually get rid of the old thinking of nomadic farmers, we must not force it to do so but rather adopt a form of combination based on the conditions and level of management involved.

About attracting people into state enterprises where the conditions are favorable, i. e., when there are people living within the production areas of these enterprises, we must bring them in as workers, be tolerable toward them in many ways and have plans for rational use of labor in connection with members of their households. Since this is a form of fast, steady and effective organization, in the time to come we should vigorously carry it out, mostly in the Central Highlands. The Dac Lac Provincial VCP Committee has already adopted a resolution on this matter.

4. We must absolutely implement the principle of totally voluntary action and the motto, the state and the people work together. We must carry on educating and persuading the masses, for being impatient and forcing them to do things will not succeed. The nomadic ways of farming and living have become habits; only switching from slash-burning to conventional farming has been a very big change both technically and in terms of the old thinking. There must be active multifaceted support of the dictatorial proletarian state. But if we only rely on state capital and grain, do things the way the state does the people a favor or make excessive demands, we will fail.

As the movement has lasted for 15 years, the results and experiences we mentioned above are very significant. However, considerable failures still



remain: the area where settled farming and settled life has not yet been achieved is still large, mostly in the areas where most difficulties exist; as to the direction for production, some localities still remain undecided about resolving their grain problem and developing their strengths; as the matter has been treated too lightly (although lately it has been better), there is a lack of continued concentrated leadership and coordination among sectors and echelons.

### III - Guidelines To Be Followed

1. Implement the resolution of the 5th Party Congress and other party and state directives and resolutions; continue to step up the movement for settled farming and settled life, closely link it with the socioeconomic development in the highlands and combine it with defending the borders and maintaining security for the fatherland; and use land, forests and labor in a rational manner and in accordance with the formula of combining agriculture and forestry. The state must create favorable conditions for stabilizing production and the standard of living for members of ethnic minorities.

2. Strive to basically achieve settled farming and settled life for these people in the next 5-7 years. Try to achieve it for 700,000 people by 1985, some 800,000 more people by 1990, and the rest in the later years, with attention to be paid to concentrating first on some vital areas like the border areas and Central Highlands; combine it with district-level construction for achieving settled farming and settled life in one district and province after another and continue until the whole job is done.

3. Take a series of combined measures to promote changes of concept at all levels, in all sectors and among the masses; to encourage the latter's self-sufficiency spirit toward investment of state capital, grain and materials; to avoid inconveniences and complicated procedures, which will prevent a full use of even the limited capital we have; and at the same time to fight corruption and waste.

4. In the northern mountain areas, pay attention to scientific and technical work, such as fighting erosion, protecting and restoring soil fertility, building small water conservancy works to facilitate intensive cultivation and providing people and animals with drinking water. On the basis of the strengths of each area, have research centers and popularize the application of science and technology in connection with the economically important crops and animals, particularly the crops for export. As for the minorities in the south, first of all, along with creating the means of production, improve tools and have appropriate hand tools for them; teach them how to use draft animals to plow and to harrow; and apply the regular technical measures, such as preparing the soil, selecting seeds, using fertilizers, weeding, doing water

conservancy work and keeping water, fighting overflowing of water, and other technical measures in connection with improving and protecting forests, afforesting, planting industrial crops, taming and using elephants in removing timber, and so on. These are normal measures but they are extremely important matters that must be carried out with patience in the Central Highlands and the area along the Truong Son mountain range. If we can achieve those not-so-lofty things, the ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands and the south will be in a position to get into settled farming and settled life in a steady and prompt manner.

5. As leadership and guidance over organization of implementation is a decisive matter, we must patiently and continuously maintain leadership over getting to know the situation, learning from lively lessons and adopting correct positions and policies until the work is completed. That is the responsibility of the party organs, administration and mass organizations in the areas where nomadic farming and nomadic life exists and of the central sectors concerned. Do not think that the job is about to be completed just because of some soon-to-be-obtained gains, or try to avoid the job when it becomes very difficult and refuse to act while insisting it is an important task.

This is the movement to destroy the old and to build the new from a very poor material and technical base, which is taking place in many aspects and in a vast region. The party and state have shown their interest, but this interest must be greater and there must be a specialized organ in charge being strong enough and working systematically to assist the party and state at the central level and the local party committee echelons and administrations in coordinating the work and leading the movement until its completion.

This year the chairman of the Council of Ministers has issued a directive for a final review of 15 years of settled farming and settled life achievement. Through this final review there will certainly be a force driving the movement for settled farming and settled life ahead in new steps and toward many new gains.

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